THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bliss and Masterman—Their Arrest, Torture, Forced Confessions, and Delivery to the Fleet—Paraguayan Movements.

Correspondence from Rio Janeiro, South America, dated January 26, says:—

Bliss and Masterman go as passengers for New York by the steamer Mississippi. Your readers are aware that they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy, on the 10th of September last, when they were accompanying Mr. Washburn to the river from Asuncion, to take passage down to Montevideo. The history of their adventures and suffering as related by Mr. Bliss is as follows:—

Upon their arrest they were taken to the Police Office, ironed, and placed in separate cells. At nightfall they were brought forth, mounted upon mules, and, under guard, ridden eighteen hours to the encampment of Lopez, where they arrived at noon next day. They were immediately hurried before the military tribunal, where they underwent a protracted examination of twelve hours, after which they were, for the first time in 30 hours, allowed rest and food. The next day they were again called before the judges, and by the repeated application of torture were forced to subscribe to all that was exacted of them. They were then returned to their place of imprisonment, an open space on a hillside, where they lay, shackled and unsheltered, for a fortnight. They were afterwards removed to small straw huts in the open plain, where they remained until their surrender to Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, on the 10th of December last.

The Wasp arrived at Angostura on the 8th of December. The Admiral opened communication with Lopez, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Lopez offered to comply with the demand on condition of their being received as prisoners and conveyed to the United States without being allowed to communicate with any territory belonging to the allies at war with Paraguay. The Admiral accepted the proposition, and ordered Fleet Captain Ramsey and Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, to proceed to Lopez's headquarters, in the neighborhood of Angostura, and arrange the details of the transfer. They appeared and took seats before the tribunal, which was composed of six judges, three priests and three military officers, and organized after the most approved inquisitorial fashion. This tribunal had, as before stated, forced these unfortunate persons, by the most barbarous treatment and repeated application of torture, to confess all that was required of them, including, among other statements, the admission that Mr. Washburn had taken a prominent part in the supposed conspiracy—all of which confession they claim to be false, plot, names, dates, and incidents being purely imaginary, but wrung from them, as above stated, with the threat of certain death unless the revelation was full, complete, and satisfactory to the judges and the tyrant Lopez.

Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were again called before the tribunal, having been previously warned not to attempt to take advantage of the presence of the United States officers to deny the truth of their confessions or to throw themselves upon their protection. Their written confessions were then read, and having been openly acknowledged by them, Captain Ramsey and Commander Kirkland affixed their signatures to the document, and the negotiations were completed. On the 10th of December, their irons having been removed a few days before, they were put on board the Wasp, where they were received as prisoners and a guard placed over them to prevent their communicating with unauthorized persons.

On the 12th of December General McMahon, who apparently had not figured in the negotiations and transfer, landed at Angostura and was honored with a grand military reception, Lopez's body guard receiving the General when he landed. The Wasp then took her departure for Montevedeo, where she arrived on the 18th of December. On the same day the prisoners were transferred to the flag-ship Guerriere. She sailed from Montevideo on the 16th and arrived in Rio Janeiro on the 24th of January. On the 26th Messrs. Bliss and Masterman took passage on the Mississipoi for New York, with instructions to report to the Department of State immediately upon their arrival in the United States, where, doubtless, a thorough examination will be made into all the circumstances of this curious and perplexing imbroglio.

The history of this conspiracy, as given by Mr. Bliss, is as follows—premising, however, that no such thing as a conspiracy ever existed, at least not so far as Mr. Washburn or himself or Mr. Masterman were cognizant of:—In the beginning of the last year Benigno Lopez, brother of the Marshal, was detected in the fraudulent abstraction of nearly a million of pesos from the national treasury at Asuncion. He was arrested and arraigned for the offense. Fearing the well known vengeance of his brother, he, in order to divert the danger from himself, declared that the money was intended for a revolutionary movement to overthrow the Marshal, and, to give weight and plausibility to his assertion, named as accomplices United States Minister Washburn, Minister of Foreign Affairs Berges, Dr. Carreras, late Prime Minister in Montevideo; Senor Rodriguez, Secretary of the late Oriental Legation; Leite Pereira, Portuguese Consul, and Colonel Venancio Lopez, his brother, and declared that Mr. Masterman was informed of its workings, and that Mr. Bliss was secretary of the organization. With the exception of the brothers Lopez, all the above named persons were living at that time in the American legation. Carreras, Rodriguez and Leite Pereira were demanded on the 27th June, 1868. Being informed by Mr. Washburn that he could not afford them protection, they left the legation and were immediately arrested, July 11, 1868. Carreras was shot on the 17th of September, Rodriguez has never since been heard from, and, by a rumor which came down the river before the last mail sailed for Rio, it was reported that a general execution of all the remaining political prisoners had occurred since the capitulation at Angostura, and the remainder of the alleged conspirators were among the number. How true the report may be I cannot say, yet it is in keeping with some of the acts of the cruel Lopez.

NORMAN WIARD.

The Proposed Donation of $125,000.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

We have received the report made by Mr. Schenck, of the House Ordnance Committee, on the petition of Mr. Norman Wiard for relief on account of "the annulment of a contract with the Navy Department for the manufacture of semi-steel 50-pounder guns, and on account of the annulment of a contract with the Navy Department and the War Department for 15-inch and other large guns."

We are not surprised that Mr. Wiard has made this petition, but we are surprised to see that the committee report in favor of allowing him $125,848·49 in full of all his claims. It is true that Mr. Wiard spent and lost a great deal of money in his experiments with guns, as many other visionary inventors had done before him, are still doing, and probably always will do until wars shall cease. But that of itself does not seem to constitute a valid claim on the Government for relief. The fact is, Mr. Wiard had a certain plausible theory, which he succeeded in convincing those who knew nothing about artillery and the action of gunpowder was going to revolutionize the manufacture of guns and establish a new era in ordnance. One of his favorite experiments was to stick a hot iron in a glass toy gun and hold it there until the gun cracked—when, presto! the whole mystery was solved. We took occasion shortly after the promulgation of his theories, and while he was still busily engaged in disparaging the national ordnance, in the midst of a great war, to expose their fallacy at length and in particular. The arguments we then presented have since been abundantly sustained by experiments conducted on a very extensive and practical scale. The extraordinary gun with the car-wheel section which Mr. Wiard built to show the folly of all other artillerists, and to sustain his glass-bottle theories, burst at nearly the first round with a decent charge. Both the Army and Navy Departments accordingly very properly annulled Mr. Wiard's contracts. It had been practically demonstrated that his theories on ordnance were unsound, and that he could make no valuable guns. Under the circumstances, therefore, we cannot, for our part, see why Congress should give the gentleman $125,000. It sets a bad precedent. Mr. Wiard undertook to deal with a practical science, about which he, as experience has shown, knew little or nothing, and of course he failed. Hundreds of inventors are doing the same thing every day, and if one is rewarded in spite of failure, others will claim the same treatment.

GRANT.

Copperhead Misrepresentations of the General's Position.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent at Washington telegraphs:—

I notice that some of the Copperhead newspapers studiously attempt to misrepresent the position of General Grant, especially in regard to the Cabinet and his relations with prominent Republicans. General Grant does not avoid nor decline interviews with prominent gentlemen who wish to converse with him on the Cabinet or any other subject.

He receives all, seems anxious to be informed of various views, to weigh carefully all opinions advanced, and gives respect to those, especially, whose position in the party which elected him entitles them to consideration. It is well understood here that his principal reason for withholding from all, even from the gentlemen themselves, the names of those whom he intends to invite to seats in his Cabinet, is that it is possible that in some of the many interviews he daily holds something may be said which might induce him to change his mind; and his silence will enable him to do this without giving offense or wounding natural susceptibilities. If he should announce the members of his administration now, he would be compelled, even if he saw reasons for a change, either to break a promise after it was given, or to retain a man in his Cabinet whom he was unwilling to see there. So far from his action being offensive—as the enemies of the General and the Republican party would have us believe—it is regarded here as coming from absolute delicacy towards those most concerned.

The General on the Army Bill.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—General Grant, in conversation this morning, said it goes about as far as he thinks Congress ought to go at present. He said no enlistments had been made and no new commissions issued for six or eight months, and that whether any plan of reduction became law or not, no increase in the force would take place, but the present policy of decrease by absorption would be continued during his administration. He hopes by this process, and by the accepting of resignations and ordering discharges, to reduce the army by the time Congress meets next winter to 22,000 infantry, and he thinks then, that with reconstruction practically accomplished, and a better state of affairs in the Indian country, Congress may take hold of the matter, and put our military service on a strictly peace footing.

He is decidedly opposed to any such arbitrary and peremptory reduction as Butler's proposition contemplated, and his influence would doubtless secure favorable action from the Senate upon the Dodge-Blaine amendment, or something of a similar character.

The Army bill originally appropriated $43,000,000. It is believed the amount is safely reduced to about $34,000,000.

FLORIDA.

Movements of a Mysterious Cuban Party.

The *Floridian* has the following editorial speculations about a party of Cubans who recently appeared and disappeared very mysteriously in Jacksonville, Florida:—

FILIBUSTERS.

What visitors were those here? What are they going to do? Where did they come from, and whither are they going? These are the questions which have been rife on the street for the past week.

The occasion was the arrival, very suddenly and very quietly, of a large number of gentlemen, evidently of foreign extraction, foreign names, foreign language, and foreign manners.

They scattered themselves about town in a manner to attract the least attention, and were very reticent and very liberal.

The day before their departure they paid their bills, leaving the landlords to suppose them about to take the cars in the evening. Contrary to expectation, however, they all remained until the next day, when the Henry Burden steamed up to Dibble's wharf and took them all aboard, having previously cleared for Nassau, and steamed away.

Upon hearing of this we immediately disembodied our devil and sent him in pursuit. He returned this morning, just as we were going to press, with such information as induced us to suspend our issue until we could give his statement to the public. He states that he overtook the steamer just as she was crossing the bar, and immediately mixed with the leaders of the expedition, being himself, of course, invisible, and heard the whole of their plans discussed, but being an American devil, and their conversation in Spanish mostly, he could understand but little. The boat, he says, after standing out for a few hours, made directly for the east of the Bahamas. In a few hours more they were overhauled and joined by other steamers similarly freighted, to which orders were sent to leave the Bahamas at least ten leagues to westward, until opposite the Crooked Island Passage, then to take that passage and make with all despatch for Nuevitas, at which place they would receive further orders. He further states that there were twenty-seven large steamers, capable of carrying from 500 to 1000 men. He remained in the Burden until she entered the harbor of Nuevitas, in which were two armed steamers that appeared to be friendly to the expedition. General Gonzales, who he inferred was to have led the expedition and to have met it at Nuevitas, had been arrested on his arrival at Havana, for which place he started a week or ten days since, and was then incarcerated in Moro Castle. Not wishing to risk an attack of yellow fever, to which he is peculiarly subject, our devil says he left the Burden shortly after her arrival in the harbor. Our impression is that the smell of brimstone in the powder to which he had been so accustomed was not as agreeable as it might be. He says there was something said about "annexation," but to what he could not make out, most likely to Alaska, in order to secure a supply of ice. Of course we do not guarantee this statement, but give it to the public for what it is worth.

MARYLAND.

How Justice is Administered.

The Cumberland *Civilian* of last week says that the Circuit Court of Alleghany county has been moving along at a snail's pace, and but little has been done since our last report. The new system does not work, and can't be made to work. The cases against the Republican judges of election for having refused to allow certain parties charged with disloyalty to vote were taken up, the first being that of John L. Browning vs. James Friend, Ralph Thayer, and Wm. W. Ashby. The jury in this case gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the judges of election $50 and costs for damages sustained. Every fair-minded man must regard this matter as nothing more nor less than an unjustifiable persecution of loyal men. The whole course of affairs in the transactions of our courts since they have fallen into the hands of Democratic politicians, goes to show that a Union man cannot obtain justice, and that loyal men must expect nothing less than persecution. Political speeches, and appeals to the political prejudices of juries, have been made time and again in the courts, and there is less justice and freedom in Maryland to day than ever there was before. The people of the State, and of the whole nation, should arouse themselves and go to work to overthrow this miserable condition of affairs.

DISASTER.

Falling of a Church Tower.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

About 3·15 o'clock yesterday morning, the tower of the Methodist church, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourth street, Morrisania, sunk with a terrible crash to the ground. The church is a new one, having been dedicated on the 17th of last November. It was built of the patent American brick, and imitation free-stone made of the same material as the brick. The cost of building the church was about $42,000, the greater part of which was subscribed on the day of dedication, leaving a floating debt of $7000. The tower was about twelve feet square, and extended from the foundation, on the northeast corner of the building, square until it reached a short distance above the roof, about 40 feet, the top of the spire being 125 feet from the ground. The tower sunk down in a mass, only a few of the bricks falling the width of the street, forcing large crevices in the adjoining parts of the building, racking and breaking the windows near the tower. The inside of the building is comparatively uninjured. The cause of the accident is variously attributed; by some to the action of the frost causing contraction to the building, by others to the soft condition of the construction materials, the brick and imitation freestone in the fall being broken into small pieces, which are easily crumbled with the hand. A citizen of the town, named O'Brien, who happened to be crossing Fourth street at the time, was struck on the head by a brick, and knocked insensible. The noise of the crash aroused the residents in the neighborhood. Had the tower fallen a few hours later, a terrible loss of life must almost inevitably have resulted. The damage to the building will not be less than $20,000, and it is probable that the whole building will have to be taken down, in which case the loss will reach $40 000, which will fall entirely on the congregation.

BINCKLEY.

A Characteristic Letter from the Lawyer.

The following letter is sent us from the District Attorney's office as the copy of a letter written by Mr. John M. Binckley to S. N. Pike of this city, the whisky dealer, and Thomas Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

[Personal and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Sir:—I address you a solemn word, man to man and heart to heart. It seems that John D. McHenry for telling the truth is to be tried to-morrow on a charge of perjury. As soon as I realized that the unspeakable calamity of a false conviction was likely to befall this honest man, I stayed my hand, for it is better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent suffer. But is he to suffer notwithstanding my forbearance. Truly indeed will it then cease to be a virtue. I need not remind you that my last six months' opportunities have given me much knowledge, and knowledge is power, even against members of Congress and millionaires. If you prefer, Mr. Harland, with some of your friends, to come forth from the rings at large to personally challenge my resources and my will, be it so. The result, if I live, shall surprise you. Pity would be blasphemy for men who had ruined an honest obscure citizen for telling the truth in a court of justice at the demand of his country. I hate no man, and am destitute of personal resentment for anything which has been aimed at myself. But in this matter, I declare by the Lord, I will avenge every injured hair of McHenry's head. If my power be doubted, events will show in due time whose is the risk. I think I have it in my heart, my head, and my papers. I speak in good will.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY.

Thomas Harland, Present.

P. S. This will remain as it is, profoundly secret between ourselves, unless I perceive a failure of the object of this communication.

J. M. B.

The Effects of Neuralgia.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, Feb. 2).

W. J. Bradley, who for some time past has been in the employ of J. G. Reading & Co., spoke dealers of Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, and who acts as agent in buying lumber for the firm, started for the South not long since, partly in the discharge of his business engagements and partly to settle up an estate of his which had been lying for a long time past in an unsettled condition. Having arranged matters satisfactorily, he started for Frenchtown, where he arrived on Saturday evening last, laboring under a severe attack of neuralgia in the head, brought on by exposure and cold. Arriving late in the evening, he had no opportunity to deposit his money, and so placed it in the bottom of his trunk, in his bedroom, with the intention of depositing it in the bank on Monday morning. Gradually the neuralgic pains increased, until Mr. Bradley was rendered temporarily insane, and while at the height of one of these severe spells, on Sunday evening, he took the money from his trunk and threw it into the stove, in the bedroom, and in an instant a fortune was lost. His wife had just left the room, and, upon returning, found, to her astonishment, nothing left but the envelopes which contained the precious stuff. Madame Rumor has her usual number of stories, and the exact amount is as yet unknown. Part of the money was in greenbacks and part in United States Government bonds.

The Mississippi Commissioners at Washington.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Feb 17.

Judges Sharkey and Jeffords, and Governor Brown, alone of the Missippians, are remaining in Washington. We have the assurance of Governor Brown that he will not leave until the case of our State is decided.

The prospect is not wholly discouraging. The scheme to force the defeated Constitution and candidates on our people was killed in committee, but has been attempted to be galvanized in the form of the bill of which we have had a report, but which was recommitted. In lieu of this measure, it is proposed that General Grant, President elect, shall appoint the Provisional Governor. To this we have no objection. He will have no motive to deal unjustly with our people, nor need they fear that he does not comprehend the situation. We have ground to hope that he will act in a liberal and magnanimous spirit.

—Michigan sends threshing machines to California by way of New York.

—The St. Albans (Vt.) Hotel Company, at a recent meeting, decided to sell out its property and pay the debts.

—One oyster establishment in Baltimore employs 506 men and women, who fill, seal, and pack about 20,000 cans a day.

—Except Kansas, Massachusetts is the only Northern State that has increased its public debt since the close of the war.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Tragedy in Massachusetts—Celebration in Baltimore—The Squatters at Fortress Monroe—Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Shooting Affray in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 22.—A terrible shooting affray occurred yesterday at Southwick, an adjoining town. Two cigarmakers attacked a non-member of the Tobacconists' Union Association, and attempted to leave the State to avoid arrest. One of them, however, refusing to stop, was shot and instantly killed by the constable. The name of the party killed was Bell. The excitement over the matter is intense, and it is claimed by Bell's friends that the shooting was entirely unjustifiable.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Day We Celebrate—The Steinecke Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—This is a general holiday. Business is almost entirely suspended; public offices are closed, and national flags are suspended from public places. The military are out in full force parading the streets, which are literally packed, the windows and doors being crowded with thousands of spectators.

Governor Bowie is present, reviewing the military.

A long report of surgeons who held a *post-mortem* examination upon Miss Steinecke is published, and pronounces sufficient poisonous matter found in the stomach to cause death. This is believed to have been given by Dr. Schoeppe.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Colored Squabbles.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—There has been quite an excitement in Hampton for the past day or two, occasioned by some colored "squatters" resisting the Sheriff, who was serving writs of ejectment on them. It appears that there are some eight or ten shanties built on the farm of Mr. St. Clair, situated just north of Hampton, which were built there by colored persons during and since the war, and are still occupied by them. Mr. St. Clair has tried in vain to prevail upon them to pay their rents or move off his premises, but without effect. Finding that lenient measures were of no avail, he resorted to the law, and put the matter in the hands of the Sheriff. Captain Titlow, armed with the writs, proceeded to the premises and made known his business, when he was informed that they were going to remain, and that he had better go; and in order to add strength to their argument, one of them produced a double-barrelled pistol and levelled it at the captain, who, considering that discretion was the better part of valor in this case, fell back for recruits. On reaching Hampton he secured the services of a number of the citizens, who accompanied him a second time to the scene. They were received by the squatters, who in the meantime had received a large reinforcement to their numbers, with a shower of bricks, stones, and other missiles, and were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Captain Titlow, the sheriff considering that the thing had gone about far enough, sent to Camp Hamilton for the commanding officer of that post to send him a guard, in order that he might duly carry out the law and arrest the offenders. A guard was sent, but only a small one, as the case was not supposed to be of a serious nature, who in turn were driven back. The sergeant in charge deeming it inexpedient to fire upon the mob, and thus risk the lives of his men, retured to the camp, and reported action, when the company were turned out and marched to the scene. Upon arriving, there was a general falling back on the part of the squatters, for they have a holy horror of the breach-loaders which the company carry. A line was then formed about the shanty, a little 8 by 10 cabin, and it was soon razed to the ground. Three of the ringleaders, including the one that drew the pistol on the sheriff, were arrested, conveyed to Hampton, and are now confined there. Captain Titlow is an old volunteer officer, and has only been appointed Sheriff of Elizabeth City county by General Stoneman within the past two weeks. He is a strong radical, but says that duty is duty, and proposes calling for troops and finishing up the business, which it is hoped may be accomplished without further difficulty.

Personal.

Captain Wood, of the British Navy, but now attached to the British Legation in Washington, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Periwinkle, from Portsmouth, on a visit. He called on the commanding officer, who conducted him about the works, examining the targets upon which the recent experiments were made, etc., after which he returned to Norfolk.

Mr. Fargo, of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., arrived here this morning on a visit to General Barry.

There is considerable uneasiness evinced by the army officers of this post in regard to the army appropriation bills now before Congress, and the morning papers are eagerly scanned to learn the "Latest from the front."

The ship Southern Rights, from Norfolk, with an assorted cargo of cotton, corn, rosin, etc., for Liverpool, is in the Roads awaiting favorable weather.

An Old Connecticut Landmark Gone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 22.—One of the old landmarks of Bridgeport, known as the Franklin House, was burned this morning. It contained several stores, and the upper part was full of families. The losses will probably aggregate forty thousand dollars, but are nearly all covered by insurance in New York city companies.

Trial for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Benjamin B. Wiley, and daughter, nineteen years old, passed through here on Saturday, *en route* to Memphis, Scotland county, to stand their trial on the charge of murdering an infant two years ago, being the fruit of an incestuous intercourse between the father and daughter.

Another Veto by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 P. M.—The President has just sent to the House a veto of the bill imposing additional duties on copper and copper ore.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, on motion of Mr. Anthony took a recess until 7 P. M.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93a93¼. United States 5-20s, 79. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 22—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s easier at 78¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 24¾. Great Western, 36.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active; middling uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 12¼d.; it is now thought the sales will reach 12,000 bales. Corn, 32s. for old; and 30s. 3d. for new. Pork dull. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 22—2 P.M.—Sugar on the spot, 39s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 22—P. M.—Cotton on the spot, 137f.; afloat, 138f.

Lucky White Pine Miners.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 29.

Five passengers from White Pine arrived in this city night before last, each the fortunate possessor of about $100,000, the proceeds of their season's operations in the newly-discovered Silverado. Three of the number had grown rich by selling the proprietorship, or shares, in well-known mines, and the two others by selling and by the proceeds of mines, in which they still hold considerable interests. Of the two last mentioned the following story is related:—They served through the war in the same company—one as captain and the other as private—took part together in numerous battles, and escaped unscathed from the enemy's fire. After being honorably discharged, they came to California, and the former private found his way to White Pine, and became an owner in one of the richest discoveries made in Treasure Hill. He wrote to his former captain to join him, and on the arrival of his comrade he made over to him one-half of his mining property. The two are now wealthy beyond their most sanguine expectations, and were yesterday pointed out walking Montgomery street together.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This was the only court in session to-day; the others, according to the law of our State and the beautiful custom of the whole country, being adjourned in honor of the birthday of the founder of our great nation.

The business before Judge Cadwalader was the disposition of the case of the two young men, Francis E. Dickerson and Charles P. Charlton, who have pleaded guilty to the charges of the forging and possession of a key adapted to the receptacles of mail matter in the Post Office. His Honor said that they stood self-convicted of one of the most cruel crimes that it was in their power to perpetrate, one that tended to break off most important business communications, to rob the needy, and to beggar many who were waiting in distant parts for remittances from friends, children, and parents. He thought there were dangerous confederates behind, who had persuaded them to the crime, and it would have fared more easily with them if they had disclosed their names: but if he erred in that supposition, and there really were no other instigators, then so much the worse was it for the prisoners, for they were in that case the sole movers of the wicked design. However, they were young and surrounded by most worthy friends, and taking these matters into consideration he would impose a sentence very light when compared with the gravity of their offense. He sentenced them to an imprisonment of two years and six months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

Business was almost entirely suspended to-day, the Stock Exchange, Commercial Exchange, banks, banking-houses, and many of the wholesale stores being closed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was easy at 6@7 per cent. on stocks, with the bulk of transactions at the lowest rate. Dealers in Government bonds were supplied at 5 per cent., and some balances were left as low as 4 per cent. The fact that Monday was a holiday made the lenders anxious to place their money in order to make the three days' interest.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	
Specie	$25,854,831	$23,351,391	Dec...$2,502,940
Legal-tenders	52,334,952	50,997,197	Dec... 1,337,755
Total Reserve	$78,189,283	$74,348,588	Dec...$3,840,695
Deposits	$192,997,860	$187,612,546	Dec...$5,385,314
Circulation	34,263,461	34,247,331	Dec.. 16,130
Tot. Liab'ties	$227,261,321	$221,859,967	Dec...$5,381,444
25 per ct. res	$56,815,320	$55,464,647	
Exc's over Legal reserve	21,373,975	18,883,841	Dec... 2,490,314
Loans	264,380,407	263,428,068	Dec... 952,339

"The bank statement shows continued contraction. Legal tenders have decreased $1,337,755; gold, $2,502,940; deposits, $5,385,314; circulation, $16,130; loans, $952,339. The total loss of reserve is $2,490,314. The gold has been used to pay duties, and the Sub-Treasury has gained about the amount lost by the banks. The payments into the Treasury, on account of internal revenue, are reported heavy for the past week, and it is said that it has gained at least $1 500,000 in currency, which accounts for the loss in currency.

"It was reported that the Erie Railway direction have made an amicable arrangement to use the Fort Wayne Road to Chicago. It has been known for some days that negotiations were in progress, and the statement was generally believed."

From the N. Y. World.

"The stock market has been unsettled during the week owing to a raid made on Pacific Mail, New York Central, and the market generally, by the 'bears,' who are the chief sellers, predicated on the war between the great railway trunk lines and the reduction in freights, which are now 30 to 40 cents per 100 lbs. to Chicago, against former charges of $1·40 to $1·50. The loss from these low rates falls on the three trunk lines—New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, and not on the Western roads. The theory of the 'bears' is, that the losses incurred by the trunk lines will affect the market for all railway securities. This railroad war, however, may cease on any day, and arrangements may be made to advance freights to the former tariff. The market to-day was quiet but firm at the close, and the strongest stocks on the list were New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Wabash, Fort Wayne, and in the miscellaneous list, Mariposa preferred. On the publication of the bank statement there was some pressure of sales, but all that offered was taken freely, and the market afterwards improved. Southern securities are steady at the following quotations:—North Carolina bonds, old, 63 to 63½; North Carolina bonds, new, 60 to 60½; South Carolina six per cent. bonds, old, 71 to 72; South Carolina six per cent. bonds, new, 69½ to 70; South Carolina registered stock, old, 62 to 64; Charleston, S. C., six per cent. stock, 55; South Carolina Railroad stock, 40; South Carolina Railroad six per cent. bonds, 72; South Carolina Railroad seven per cent. bonds, 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, State guaranteed bonds, 56 to 58; Tennessee six per cent. bonds, old, 66¾ to 68; Tennessee six per cent. bonds, new, 66 to 66¾; Memphis City six per cent. bonds, 50 to 50½."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week in Wall street closed upon a very easy money market—too easy, in fact, to permit the belief that its condition is wholly normal and devoid of artificial influences. The change from seven per cent., gold, the rate of interest on Wednesday, to four per cent. on Saturday, is too sudden to be the result of legitimate abundance, although the number of offerings at low rates is, doubtless, to be attributed to the desire to secure three days' interest for the holiday to Tuesday next. The real secret of the difference lies in the wish of certain operators in bonds and stocks, who came near accomplishing a panic the other day, to unload what they then bought at low figures. In the Government market there has been a great deal of this speculation, and it is openly charged that prominent Cabinet officials and members of Congress are leagued with Wall street gamblers to work prices up and down the scale as suits their interests. Money ought to be plentiful at this season of the year in the metropolis, and the rate on call loans should have gravitated to four or three per cent. a week ago. But the seasons of Wall street, if they may be so styled, are all backward this year, owing to the disturbances in the market at the close of 1868, and the postponements consequent thereon."

From the N. Y. Times.

"The Money market at the close was unusually easy, partly on account of the holiday intermission, which, practically, affords to the lender three days' interest in one. The rates ranged from 5 per cent. on Government collateral to 6@7 per cent. on other approved stock collateral and on gold.

"The last sales of gold were at 133¾@½@⅝@¾ per cent., closing about the same as on Friday night. The cash gold for delivery easy, but not more than 5@6 per cent. interest paid to carry over balances until Tuesday, the next business day on the Stock and Gold Exchanges. The Birthday of Washington, Monday, February 22 (this day), will be universally observed on the street as a close holiday by the banks, bankers, and brokers of all classes, and also at the Custom House and Treasury Office.

"The foreign exchanges were a fraction less firm than on Friday; sixty days' London, 109@109¼; short sight, 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. The firmer quotations for United States Five-twenties in London and Frankfort brought forward exchange at 109 ℔ cent., less a brokerage."

THE LATE DECISION of the United States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received in this city by W. Painter & Co. and De Haven & Brother, who keep a line on hand for immediate delivery.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.—The Cattle Market was dull this week, but prices were without any material change; about 1600 head arrived and sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 11c. for a few choice; 8@9½c. for fair to good, and 5½@7½c. per lb. for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
60, Owen Smith, Western, 8@9½, gr.
50, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
44, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@½, gr.
40, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8¼@11¼, gr.
85, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@10, gr.
60, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10 gr.
50, James McFillen, Chester co., 8@10¼, gr.
10, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@10½, gr.
143, Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@9½ gr.
130, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½, gr.
125, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@10, gr.
125, Moony & Bro., Western, 6@8¼ gr.
49, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@8, gr.
80, John Smith, Western, 8@9½, gr.
60, L. Frank, Western, 8@9, gr.
75, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9, gr.
65, Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9½, gr.
36, M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 7½@8¼, gr.
67, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7½@8½, gr.
15, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6@9, gr.
41, J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7½@9, gr.
15, D. Branson, Chester co., 7@10, gr.
36, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 5½@9, gr.
27, Wallace & Miller, Chester co., 7@10, gr.
13, L. Horn, Delaware co., 6@8, gr.
47, John McArdle, Western, 7@8¼, gr.
19, D. Johnson, Pennsylvania, 5@6½, gr.
17, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 9@9¾, gr.

Cows were lower; 170 head sold at $40@70 for cow and calf, and $30@60 per head for springers.

Sheep were in fair demand at full prices; 5000 head arrived and sold at 6@8½c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were dull and lower; 2600 head sold at the different Yards at $16@17·50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

—Louisville is prosecuting saloon keepers who allow boys to play billiards.

—An elevator with a capacity for nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain is to be erected in Boston.

—Petersburg, Virgia, boasts a boy of seven years, who girts over five feet and stands only four.

—The carrying of fifteen revolvers on the person constitutes a "dangerous man" in New Orleans.

—The Post Office at Verona, Vt., has been held by members of the Whitehead family for over twenty years.

—Taunton, Mass., has four velocipede manufactories, which are now turning out ten machines daily.

—Ammonia injected into the veins is pronounced a certain antidote for the bite of poisonous snakes.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived, steamships Cuba, from Liverpool, and Allemannia, from Southampton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Paladin, 50 days from Buenos Ayres.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............44 | 11 A. M..........52 | 2 P. M...........54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Union T., Tufts, 13 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr Crinoline, Bedell, 5 days from River Head, L. I., with fish guano to Allen & Needles.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

QUICK RUN.

The schr Ellen Holgate, Captain Golding, which arrived on Saturday, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets, reports having made the run in 48 hours, having been only 12 hours from Hatteras Inlet to the Capes of the Delaware.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Thomas 5th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, at Rio Janeiro 25th Jan., to sail 29th for Philadelphia.

Brig Lilly, Currie, hence for Cork, was struck by a sea on the 10th ult., which stove in the cabin and ship's side, and caused her to spring a leak. She put into St. Thomas 4th inst. for repairs, and remained 14th.

Schr Electra Bailey, Smith, hence, at Barbados 4th inst., and was discharging 9th.

Schr Emilia, for Delaware Breakwater, was loading sugar at Mayaguez, P. R., 8th inst.

Schr R. G. Whilldin, Robinson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schrs Annie May, May, from Portsmouth, and Emma Bacon, Bearse, from Portland, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Danger of Unwise Retrenchment.

From the N. Y. Times.

It seems ungracious to criticize in any but an approving spirit the zealous efforts of the House in the direction of retrenchment and economy. Extravagance has so long prevailed in every department of the Government that the present disposition to cut down expenses of all kinds seems to merit cordial praise. The desire to save contrasts so strikingly with the reckless inclination to spend, that few are disposed to be censorious as to the manner in which the saving is effected. If only expenditures are largely reduced, we should be satisfied.

And yet even in good works judgment is necessary. The best of deeds may be marred by a little indiscretion. Economy, to be real, must be lasting; it must be a reality, not a sign confined to the appropriation bills, signifying nothing. For the purpose of momentary effect, a deduction of thirty or fifty per cent. from the estimates furnished by the departments may be well enough; but as a measure of retrenchment it becomes a farce if, at the end of the year, the difference reappear in the form of a deficiency bill. Cutting down estimates amounts to nothing unless the sums voted be sufficient for the service they are intended to cover. The manner in which these things are done constitutes the difference between wise and unwise retrenchment.

The danger now to be apprehended is that of unwise work. In the hurry to make a good appearance, estimates are cut down summarily, without reference to probable requirements as estimated by the heads of departments. So many millions are asked for; thirty or fifty per cent. less is appropriated, and the difference is claimed as money saved. But if the wants of the department be not diminished in the same proportion, there will be no real saving; simply embarrassment of the Executive and an exemplification of folly, next year, when a deficiency bill comes before Congress.

The proper method to be pursued is manifest. It is the duty of the Appropriation Committee to confer with the departmental heads, with the view of reducing the estimates as much as possible. Any economy thus effected is genuine economy; the amount of the reduction is an amount gained. But this is not the course at present followed. Estimates are discarded; the departmental idea of what is wanted is repudiated; and zealous members, in the name of economy, urge appropriation bills which in many items are inadequate to the efficient performance of the duties required. The credit thus won will not stand; it will be followed, in due time, by disappointment and disgust.

The system is rendered more objectionable by its effect upon the operations and repute of the incoming administration. General Grant enters office voluntarily pledged to a policy of retrenchment and economy. Nobody doubts his determination to keep his promise. But even General Grant cannot perform impossibilities; he cannot make ten millions fill the place of fifteen. Vigorous honesty will accomplish much, no doubt, and on this quality the country relies. But the Government must be carried on—its essential wants must be satisfied; and if the moneys voted by Congress be insufficient for the purpose, deficiencies will inevitably occur, which must next year be made good.

We are not suggesting any unusual latitude in expenditures for the new administration. But it is entitled to demand fair play. And the measure of fair play, so far as payments go, is an intelligent estimate of what the public service needs, not the arbitrary decree of members intent upon earning popularity by a pretense of retrenchment.

The Supreme Court Decision.

From the N. Y. Times.

The press, without distinction of party, discusses with evident satisfaction the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and predicts for it a wholesome influence upon the opinion and business of the country. The equity of enforcing the specific performance of coin contracts entered into prior to the war, the protection afforded to creditors under contracts of this nature now outstanding, and the security afforded for the future conduct of business on a specie basis without waiting for further legislation—are points on which the public judgment seems to be tolerably well established. No apprehension of embarrassment is expressed in any quarter. The construction that may possibly be put upon ante-war contracts, in which payment in coin was not covenanted, remains to be ascertained. But on the general question of coin contracts and their binding force, Democratic and Republican journalists write in a tone of respectful acquiescence in the conclusion of the Court, and with a good deal more than formal approval of the effect which the decision may be expected to produce upon the country. The impatience manifested by Senator Drake towards the authority of the Court, and the idea he suggested of resistance to its dicta, find favor nowhere.

The favorable bearing of the decision upon the Legal-tender act doubtless contributes not a little to the opinion generally expressed. Although no direct reference is made by the Court to the question of constitutionality as connected with that act, the whole argument on which the majority judgment rests implies an admission in the affirmative. The reference to two descriptions of lawful money in circulation—the explicitness with which two forms of contract are specified, one payable in coin, the other in Legal-tender notes—would be unintelligible except on the hypothesis that the Court concedes the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. Some of our Democratic contemporaries exhibit a litttle chagrin in their comments upon this aspect of the decision, their prophetic reputation having been staked upon the opposite opinion. To the people, however, this is not the least significant or the least agreeable result of the case; for besides imparting an element of stability to business by doing what Congress has hitherto failed to do in the matter of gold contracts, it practically ends the controversy in regard to the constitutional validity of the greenback law. In both respects it is as timely as it is important.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When the cable telegram told us of Mr. Ashbury's acceptance of a challenge from the owner of the Sappho, we were rather astonished at the Englishman's idea of an ocean race. But it appears that something still more astonishing was in store for us. The cable telegram did Mr. Ashbury an injustice in making him propose a race that indeed was not contemptible, although it had nothing to do with the ocean. Its points were the Isle of Wight, the Eddystone light-house, and Cherbourg breakwater. Now, however, we learn by the English papers that in this course Mr. Ashbury saw three races—races to test "the seagoing qualities" of yachts too. The three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a tub were a splendid kind of adventurers compared with the gallant yachtman who wants to go to sea around the Isle of Wight. But the measurement that Mr. Ashbury stands by is the same whether it come by mail or the telegraph. It is Thames measurement forever. A correspondent forcibly proposes that we also get up a measurement, ridiculously planned, to suit ourselves. We shall call it the Erie Canal measurement. The Erie Canal is longer than the Thames, and deeper, too, in many places. By this system we propose to call the breadth double the depth, and this would make the Cambria four hundred tons to the Sappho's two hundred and ninety. Races shall not be made except on this measurement, and yachts of all nations that reject it shall be held as acknowledging their inferiority by their refusal of our terms.

Mr. Boucicault on Originality.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Boucicault and Horace, two names well calculated to lend distinction to each other, are happily brought together by the former gifted writer, the latter not being on hand either to coöperate or remonstrate, in a recent letter to the London newspapers. A question having arisen as to the originality of Mr. Robertson's new drama, *School*, Mr. Boucicault comes forward to prove, in the first place, that it is entirely and in every respect original; and in the second, that neither it nor any other "legitimate" drama ought to be original. The advantage of Mr. Boucicault's championship in this matter is questionable, inasmuch as Mr. Robertson's plays have a way of taking care of themselves at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, while the only effort of the great sensational dramatist, at the same house, fell sick and died in its infancy, in spite of the most artful nursing. But that is a small affair. Mr. Boucicault's remarkable declaration that "the rules of 'legitimate' drama forbid originality absolutely and upon high authority," possesses greater interest. That this is his own opinion, he considers sufficient to establish the point conclusively; but, to clinch it, he brings Horace upon the stand, and makes him testify to the same effect. "Horace warns the dramatist," says Mr. Boucicault, "against original plots, and bids him beware of trying to introduce original characters. He urges the poet to take old subjects and well-worn heroes, and not to wander from a beaten track in search of novelty." This is a capital example of Mr. Boucicault's well-known skill in adaptation. Horace does say something not wholly unlike this, and a dexterous turn or two, with a judicious "cut," is all that is needed to adjust it to the purpose of argument. This is what the poet really suggests. He first tells the Pisos that in choosing a new and unknown subject they must also take care to invent new characters, and to make them consistent throughout; and then he warns them of the difficulties of invention, and hints that the easier method is to select a plot or fable from Homer—which is somewhat different from distinctly forbidding original plots and original characters. If Mr. Boucicault could take the trouble to go on towards the end of the Ars Poetica, he would find Horace's views more precisely set down. He expressly praises Roman writers for scorning the aid of the Greek authors, and making effective use of home subjects, either in portraying the manners of high society (comedy), or in faithful representation of humble life (domestic drama). If people will hurl about the arguments of the old poets, they should prudently choose those which have not the boomerang quality of returning and rending unskilful throwers. For our part, we attach little weight to the Horatian maxims. If they were all strictly followed out we should have dramas in five acts only, we should be deprived of all scenes of animation and intensity, we should never be allowed more than three persons upon the stage at once, and we should be pestered with the chorus. But Mr. Boucicault affects to think differently, and, this being the case, some friend should call his attention to the following lines, which may be found in an epistle to Mæcenas. In the light of the prodigious success of *After Dark*, they have a charming significance:—

> "O imitatores, servum pecus! ut mihi sæpe
> Bilem, sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus."

or, as it may be freely translated, "O slavish herd of imitators, how often has your rubbish stirred my vexation and aroused my laughter!"

The Campaign of the Cuban Patriots.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The military situation in Cuba, eliminated from the crowd of strange names and confused particulars in the daily despatches, may be briefly stated. A population of a million and a half, spread over an island eight hundred miles long, with a backbone of mountain fastnesses running through nearly its entire length, is almost unanimously in sympathy with the insurrection. The insurgent forces are constantly swelling, and they spring up in every unexpected quarter throughout the island. Against this disaffected population Captain-General Dulce is able to bring a force not numbering, all told, 25,000 regular troops, of whom whole regiments have already been demoralized by cholera and other diseases arising from the climate. He attempts to suppress the insurgent risings, but the places which his soldiers leave break out into insurrection before those to which they march have been reached. His most prominent commander in the field, Count Valmaseda, moves against Bayamo. Arrived before its smoking ruins, which the insurgents have abandoned, he hears of the outbreak at Puerto Principe, behind him. Turning thither, and skirmishing a little on the way, he reaches that city in time to hear of simultaneous risings at Espiritu Santo, Trinidad, and Nuevitas. Towards each in turn small bodies of troops are detached, but, before order is restored at either, we have popular commotions in Matanzas, risings at Cienfuegos, the American Consul at Trinidad leaving his office to join the insurgents, occupation of Tunas, seizures of telegraph lines and stoppage of mails throughout the whole central and eastern parts of the island.

In these occurrences may be read two signs, one favorable, the other not unfavorable, to the insurgents. The sentiment of revolt against their Spanish rulers is universal. The insurrectionary leaders develop no harmonious or comprehensive plan of campaign, beyond the effort to distract and wear out the raw, unacclimated Spanish troops, by a multitude of minor outbreaks. Cespedes and Quesada, the two conspicuous Creole chiefs, mean to avoid general engagements; to make no effort to burden themselves with the care of captured cities; to harass the Spanish troops by sudden appearances, and retreat, when hard pressed, to the mountains of the interior; to keep the standard of revolt raised throughout the whole island; and to take time for their ally. Three months more of such a campaign will bring the Spanish troops into the sickly season. Meanwhile, the Cuban revenues of thirty-three millions a year, on which the Home Government so largely relies, will have been cut off, and the difficulties of the situation at Madrid may fairly be expected to have become so pressing that there will be less disposition to keep up the strain of a long effort against Cuba. *Then* will be the Creole opportunity. Till then, Cespedes and Quesada themselves do not probably expect to complete the entire expulsion of the Spaniard.

It is evident that the Spanish authorities are thoroughly alarmed. They recall the tardy liberal concessions, and establish, in the name of the Provisional Government and free Spain, a rigor worse than that of the Bourbon. They issue, every day, fresh stories of the immediate arrival of two thousand, three thousand, four thousand reinforcements. They desert the eastern end of the Island *en masse*, and the column escorting the refugees to Havana is harassed by flying bands of the insurgents, hanging upon its flanks. They even suffer the transmission of a statement that Havana itself is almost in a state of siege.

Those who have watched the progress of the Creole movement have long noted the absence of any appearance of an organized insurgent Government. This, as we now learn, they have in full operation, with Cespedes as Secretary of War, Quesada as commander in the field, and the Havana Junta in perfect coöperation. Outside the garrisoned towns, they control the whole eastern half of the island; while the Captain-General controls simply the ground his troops stand on. The Western Jurisdictions seem to be more quiet only because the Spanish force there is stronger. Yet up to the very suburbs of Havana, insurrectionary outbreaks have occurred; an organized insurgent force is reported at Matanzas; and at last the patriots have dared to raise their heads even to the westward of Havana. A band three hundred strong is reported at San Antonio, and another so far west as at Colon.

Thus the little flame that four months ago raised its flickering light in the far East among the mountains about Bayamo, has swept throughout the entire length of the island, has girdled the capital and leaped to the westward beyond it. The cause commands every Cuban heart; it seems supported liberally by the Cuban purse; it brings emancipation in its train; and it is managed by men whose actions betoken sagacious plans and a thorough comprehension of their hindrances and their opportunity. We cannot doubt that their right to independence, thus wisely and bravely supported, will soon be established, and that the midsummer breezes will, for the first time in the history of the New World, bear aloft through the whole length of the fair island, from Baracoa to Nueva Filipina, and from the mountains clear down to the sea, the victorious banner of free Cuba.

Our Diplomatic Relations with Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The relations of our consular representatives in Cuba with the Spanish authorities are far from cordial. The consular clerk, Mr. Utley, was recently arrested for seditious language, and is now in confinement, we believe. Mr. Seward declines to interfere, but simply asks a speedy and fair trial, if that were now possible. Since then the Vice-Consul, M. La Reintrie, a citizen of the United States, but of Mexican origin, requested of the Spanish authorities a passport from the island for a citizen of the United States who was a native of Cuba. The authorities replied by seizing the person named and throwing him into prison. The Vice-Consul demanded his release. The Spanish authorities refused with insult. Disgusted at the reply of Seward with regard to Utley, La Reintrie telegraphed to Seward that unless the Government insisted on the release of the prisoner by the Spanish authorities he should tender his resignation. Mr. Seward immediately telegraphed to the Vice-Consul that the first Havana steamer would bring W. F. Smith (General Baldy Smith) to relieve him. We are glad to see sturdy Baldy Smith go there. He has pluck and good judgment combined. We are sorry to see the Vice-Consul removed for doing just what he ought to do. We utterly condemn the policy of Mr. Seward in refusing protection to our consuls. Foreign nations insult and even maltreat them with impunity. Seward simply says, in his cold-blooded way, it is customary to throw the shield of national protection only about ambassadors and ministers. Consuls must shift for themselves. If this be the general principle, it is not the practice of Great Britain and France, and if it be persisted in by our Government with the apparent indifference and abject servility to other nations, the United States will be brought into just contempt in all foreign ports. We hope Baldy Smith will be the rugged and wide awake defender of the dignity of our flag, as in the war he was the courageous champion of its supremacy. His name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Consul-General at Havana, and the appointment should be immediately confirmed without reference to party politics or partisan feeling. The action of the Senate in this matter amounts to a definition of the attitude of the Government in relation to several thousands of American citizens now in Cuba in a position of great danger to their lives and fortunes.

General Grant's Cabinet.

From the N. Y. World.

During the few remaining days that intervene before the 4th of March, the chief topic of speculation in political circles will, of course, be the composition of General Grant's Cabinet. Every newsmonger and quidnunc will have his hypothetical slate, and eavesdroppers and retailers of gossip will be able to repeat, with more or less approach to accuracy, some things bearing upon this subject which General Grant may have said in conversation. But as it is his avowed purpose to conceal his selections, even from the gentlemen he intends to appoint, he is quite as likely to say things to baffle curiosity and put officious inquisitiveness on a false scent, as to inadvertently divulge what it is his deliberate purpose to conceal. When any particularly plausible conjectures are thrown out, we may attempt to do our part towards contributing to public amusement by discussing them; but for the present, we prefer to consider the principles on which General Grant would naturally proceed in forming his Cabinet, if he is as wise and wary as his panegyrists would have us believe.

First, then, if General Grant is a man of sagacity, he will not break with the Republican party nor with its leaders in Congress. If he should do this he would render himself as powerless as Governor Seymour would have been, if he had been elected; more powerless, indeed, than Governor Seymour would have been, for had he been elected he would have had the moral support of a majority of the people to play off against Congress, while if General Grant breaks with his party, he cannot say that those who elected him laid upon him the duty of opposing the Republican policy. He would be regarded as a renegade by one party, without gaining the confidence of the other. The success of his administration will depend chiefly upon his ability to gain control of the Republican party, with a view to moderate and guide it. He wants his nominations confirmed; he wants his measures carried through Congress; he wants the machinery by which public opinion is influenced, to work smoothly and easily in his favor. He can expect none of these advantages if he places himself in opposition to the party that elected him. We have, therefore, no expectation that he will go outside the Republican party for a single appointee to any office, high or low.

As General Grant is certain to make up a Cabinet of Republicans, we do not see that anything would be gained by his showing a marked preference for that wing of the party which is called conservative. If he means to control the party, his Cabinet must consist of men who enjoy its confidence. We believe that he could make a more moderate and reasonable administration with a Cabinet of radicals than with a Cabinet of conservatives. He has got to humor the Republican party, as a wise physician humors the fancies of an insane patient, as a means of controlling him. General Grant cannot alter the past; with a Congress so largely Republican he cannot procure the repeal of any of the favorite Republican measures. He may, therefore, as well make the best of them, and select as his advisers men who have powerfully contributed to their establishment. This would allay the fears and distrust of the party, and prevent its judging his administration in a jealous, cavilling spirit. The Republican party will acquiesce in many things from a supposed friend, which they would not endure from a professed enemy, especially if they regarded that enemy as an apostate. A Cabinet of radicals, privately pledged to moderation, would have a better prospect of success than a Cabinet of avowed conservatives, inasmuch as the latter would not enjoy the confidence of the party and could not lead it. General Grant would probably have no difficulty in finding men of radical antecedents, who, for the sake of office and influence, would be willing to stop with what the party has already done, and promise their fullest coöperation in toning down the aggressive spirit it has heretofore exhibited. It is much better that he should do this than provoke it to go great lengths by futile opposition and defiance. His best stroke as a conservative tactician is to capture as many as possible of the radical leaders, and pledge them to moderate counsels.

Secondly, if the course we have indicated would be wise, it would be a mistake for General Grant to make up a Cabinet of *experts*, each in his own department, as some have supposed that he may. The general ability and political influence of the Cabinet are quite as important as their special knowledge. Experts are seldom men of much sagacity or enlargement of views. They are exceedingly useful, often indispensable, as subordinates; but men of sound judgment and wide experience make better heads of departments, although these should of course be conversant with the affairs they are called to direct. Besides managing their departments, Cabinet officers should be capable of aiding the passage of administrative measures through Congress. They are in constant intercourse with the committees of Congress, whom they supply with information; and if they are able and sagacious, they can exert a great power in moulding the legislation of the country. The chief Assistant Secretaries should be experts, for their duties do not extend outside the walls of their departments; but the Secretaries themselves are brought into constant intercourse with leading members of Congress, and should be capable of rising out of the atmosphere of a department, and taking broad views of public questions. If General Grant should put a mere soldier at the head of the War Department, a mere naval officer at the head of the Navy Department, a mere statistician or political economist at the head of the Treasury Department, and fill all the places in a similar way, it would need no prophet to predict the failure of his administration. Its success depends upon its ability to control men and influence public opinion, and these are the functions, not of experts, but of statesmen. It would be thought ridiculous in England to fill the leading places in the Cabinet with men who were merely capable of conducting the interior business of their several offices. The more special knowledge the head of a department possesses, of course the better; but unless he possesses a great deal else, he will play a very insignificant part in the administration. A Cabinet wholly made up of such men would soon become a butt of derision.

Thirdly, supposing General Grant to act on the principles we have suggested, it would be easier to conjecture whom he will exclude from his Cabinet than whom he will appoint. He will probably not appoint Charles Francis Adams Secretary of State, although that statesman is better qualified for the duties of the office than any other man in the country. But the fact that the average feeling of the Republican party towards Mr. Adams is cold or hostile would prevent his adding any effective strength to General Grant's administration. Probably General Grant desires to do nothing which Mr. Adams would not cordially approve, and if an administration were not dependent on Congress and public opinion, there could not be a more admirable selection. But General Grant would find it less difficult to make moderation popular, if he selects party favorites as his instruments and coadjutors. Mr. Adams would be looked at by the Republicans with jaundiced eyes, whereas a radical doing precisely the same things would be judged with candor and indulgence. The same remark will apply, though with less force, to Mr. Fessenden, who, next to Mr. Adams, is the fittest selection General Grant could make in point of qualifications. Mr. Fessenden has given a strong support to the reconstruction policy and the general measures of the party; but his opposition to impeachment and his supposed conservative leanings cause the party to look askance at him. He and Sumner are not on speaking terms, and Sumner is certain to be the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations throughout General Grant's term. In foreign affairs the Senate is very potent, as all treaties require its confirmation; and the machinery of government would be a good deal out of gear, if the two most influential persons connected with this great branch of the public service were virulent personal enemies. As General Grant must naturally despise Sumner, he may give the office to Fessenden notwithstanding this objection. But it is next to certain that he will not offer it to Mr. Adams.

If the exclusion of Mr. Adams is certain and the selection of Mr. Fessenden doubtful on the grounds we have indicated, we suppose there can be no probability of the appointment of Commissioner Wells to the Treasury Department. Mr. Adams and Mr. Fessenden are statesmen, fitted to exert influence in every respect, if they but enjoyed the full confidence of the party. Mr. Wells is merely a statistician. He might manage the interior of the department well, but he would exert no influence outside of it, and would not strengthen the administration. The Treasury Department can probably have the full advantage of Mr. Wells' special qualifications in some other position than at its head; and as General Grant would naturally covet for his administration influence, not isolation, he needs a very strong and experienced statesman in this, the most important of all the departments.

Experts at the head of the War and Navy Departments would neither strengthen him nor benefit them. If an officer of the army or navy resigns his commission to take a Cabinet office, which there is no certainty that he would hold till the end of General Grant's term, he would make a very foolish exchange, unless he is resolved to abandon his profession for other reasons. And there are no army or navy officers who would add anything to the political strength of General Grant's administration, or could aid him in carrying favorite measures through Congress. Civilians in those places could at all times command the advice and counsels of the officers of their respective departments; so that whatever may be the value of their knowledge as experts, it is equally available whether they are in the Cabinet or out of it.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, February 15, A. D. 1869.
The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of MORRIS EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee.
2 15 m31* No. 740 SANSOM Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY B. and GEORGE B. HOPE, minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. MORRIS, guardian, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 2, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
2 19 fmw5t* Auditor.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The receipts of city tax during the first five days of the past week amounted to $796,068·53.

—The congregation of Beth El Emeth in this city have elected as their minister the Rev. George Jacobs, of Richmond, Va., at a salary of $3000 per annum. The vacancy was caused by the death of the Rev. Isaac Leeser.

—During the month of January 12,769 persons visited the Academy of Natural Sciences, and thus far this month 11,627, making a total of 24,396. During the last three afternoons the collection has been visited by 8442 persons.

—John Koons, aged 12 years, who had his leg crushed and his body injured, on Friday last, in Bruner's mill, in the Fifteenth ward, died at the St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday. The deceased resided at No. 537 North Twenty-fifth street.

—The will of Louisa Chauvenet, admitted to probate on Saturday, contains the following bequests:—To the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $2300; House of the Good Shepherd, $1200; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children, $500; St. John's Orphan Asylum, $1300; St. Ann's (Catholic) Widows' Asylum, $200.

—Charles Shute, who was taken out of the jurisdiction of this State before the necessary legal means had been adopted, was returned, and on Saturday appeared before Judge Allison. The proper proof being made, he was formally remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Gloucester county.

—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company are having an additional track laid from Berks street to Abington, a distance of ten miles. About six miles have been completed. The large addition to the engine-house is nearly completed, and there will be accommodations in it for twenty-three locomotives. Three new engines have just been completed, and four new passenger cars are being constructed. The engine-house at Bethlehem is being enlarged, and the new brick freight depot at that place is now ready for use. A stone station house has been built at Fort Washington, and a brick one at Hellertown. During the past three months there has been an increase in the earnings of the road, as compared with last year, of over $38,000.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the week ending February 13, with petroleum:—Barque Meridian, for Bremen, with 155,742 gallons; barque Bride, for Stettin, with 120,600 do.; barques Black Brothers and Woodland, for Rotterdam, with 331,953 do.; brig Speed, for Elsinore, with 95,538 do.; making a total of 703,833 gallons. Two ships and five barques are now loading. The following vessels cleared from this port last week, ending February 20, with petroleum:—Barque Sorterne, for Elsinore, with 146,820 gallons; barque Turner, for Cork, with 145,513 do., and barque Edwin, for Gibraltar, with 143,500 do.; making a total of 435,833 gallons.

—The new turbine wheel at the Fairmount Waterworks was started on Saturday and found to work well and smoothly. It is calculated to pump 8,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours, with twelve revolutions per minute of the wheels. In remodelling the mill house for this improvement, the general external appearance has not been materially changed, and when completed, the whole structure will be fireproof. At the outlet of the new wheel-pit is placed a drop gate similar to those used for canal locks. A pipe leads to a small well just outside of the main wheel-pit, into which is placed the suction pipe of a centrifugal pump, which will be driven by a small turbine wheel, seven inches in diameter, supplied with water from the ascending main. The pump is so arranged as to be able to pump out two of the wheel pits, one of which is finished.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the engine room of the lead works of Taylor & Smith, No. 1214 Noble street. The building in which the fire took place is of stone, three stories high, and the flames completely gutted the room above the engine and slightly damaged the upper part of that portion fronting on Noble street. In the rear was a one-story frame shed, occupied by George D. Cook & Brother as a planing mill and box manufactory. This was entirely destroyed. Taylor & Smith estimate their loss at $15,000, which is covered by insurance in the following companies:—Lycoming County Company, $4000; Metropolitan, N. Y., $4000; United States, Baltimore, Md., $2000; Queen's, London, $4000; Franklin and Citizens', Wheeling, Va., $3000 each. Cook & Brother's loss is said to be about $5000, which is covered by insurance. The building, which is owned by G. B. Brown, was damaged to the extent of about $3000, which is fully insured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 133½.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne is steadily improving in health.

—The Southern Press Convention adjourned on Saturday.

—There were two hundred and fifty deaths in this city last week.

—$87,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

—San Francisco will celebrate Washington's birthday by a public procession.

—The "Boys in Blue" of Washington will parade in honor of Grant and Colfax this evening.

—Lewis Lane, colored, was sentenced to be hung at Pittsburg, on Saturday, for the murder of his wife.

—The Treasury Department, last week, printed $821,000 of fractional currency and redeemed $637,700.

—The Virginia State Convention has been postponed until Congress shall have reconstructed Virginia.

—The Senate of Nevada has rescinded the resolution asking the annexation of the Snake river country.

—The steamer Fairy Queen was sunk by striking a snag in Black river, on Thursday. No lives are known to be lost.

—Aaron Chase, of Hartford, Conn., was seriously beaten by two colored wood-choppers, who attempted to rob his house.

—The McHenry perjury case in New York has terminated for the present in the discharge of the jury, they failing to agree.

—The examination of the books of two tobacco firms in St. Louis disclose the fact that they owe the Government, for taxes and penalties, $47,500.

—Edward B. Lee, a broker, living at Bergen, N. J., was committed in New York, on Saturday, on a charge of having stolen bonds in his possession.

—One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, Maine, blew up on Saturday. An employe had both legs broken, but no other person was injured.

—One hundred and twenty-three musicians are to play for the inauguration ball participants. The ladies' tickets to this inaugural terpsichorean festival measure seven inches by nine.

—Mayor Bowen, of Washington, says that *he* will not exclude colored persons of respectability from the inauguration ball, but does not know the feelings of the committee on the subject.

—Leonard Choate was arrested on Saturday, at St. Paul, Minn., charged with being the mysterious incendiary of Newburyport, Mass. It is estimated that he has set fire to fifty buildings, including four churches.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists, near Colon, and of the death of their leader, Jose Guerra, formerly district attorney. The revolution in the districts of Colon, Iaquay, and Grande is now considered as ended. The information which was recently received to the effect that the revolutionists were surrounded in the Conejo Mountains, is fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the savings bank since Castello first became President, has diminished $700,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors of this document are in prison.

Steps have been taken to watch the Peruvian Monitors at Key West, as the Cubans think they are intended to attack Havana.

Porfirio Diaz has been appointed Governor of the new State of Morelos.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—The next steamship expected from Mexico will have on board $4,000,000.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and his party, left for the United States to-day.

An American, named Dudley, who attempted to leave without a passport, was detained by the authorities.

The banks report large gold receipts, which are making the market easier.

The *Diario* says the insurgent chiefs in the jurisdiction of Colon have surrendered.

Advices from Trinidad report several encounters in that vicinity. Colonel Schmidt, leading the insurgent forces, was wounded, and six Mexicans and three others were killed. The forces defending Puerto Principe number one thousand men.

The *Prensa* says that the insurgents have been totally defeated near Villa Clara, and considers the insurrection ended in that part of the island.

The time mentioned in the proclamation of Lersundi granting amnesty to all rebels who would lay down their arms and submit to the Government, has expired. Another proclamation has been issued still offering forgiveness to all those who will leave the insurgent cause, excepting the leaders and those convicted of crime.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of merchants of this city, at the palace, it was unanimously resolved to guarantee the issue of $8,000,000 in paper by the "Banco," the notes to be declared a legal tender by the Captain-General. Dulce has requested the acting consul here to furnish him with a list of American residents.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The recent order of Forcade, Minister of the Interior, for guarding against the abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Mont Parnasse, near this city, but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next are positively prohibited, as that will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of a republican government in France.

General Dix publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day, denying the story that has been extensively circulated, to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. He calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this is and has always been his policy.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens there.

TRIESTE, Feb. 21.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the Austrian frigate Radetsky. While she was cruising in the Adriatic an explosion took place in her powder magazine, making a complete wreck of the ship and causing great loss of life. Most of the officers and crew were instantly killed or were blown into the sea and drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 20—Evening.—The *Gaulois* says that Montpensier has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The iron-clad Victoria is under orders to sail for Cuba.

By a recent decree of the Colonial Minister, all restrictions are removed from the office of commercial brokers in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Havana, Feb. 20.—A steamer from Vera Cruz brings advices to the 3d inst. from the City of Mexico. Negrete on the 13th inst. captured the city of Puebla, and issued proclamations, but evacuated it on the 6th, on the approach of Government troops, taking the road towards Matamoras. General Bacardi, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. It is reported that Porfirio Diaz is implicated in this movement, but this is untrue. The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th inst., levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town. The revolutionary General Zapata, at Sisal, has fled, General Vargas having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan is merely local. A revolution is expected at Guadalajara, there being much trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor has resigned, and the courts have declared their inability to administer justice. A revolution has broken out in Tlascala and places in that vicinity; also in Nuevo Leon. Quiroga, with twelve hundred well armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. It is reported that Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington. General Canto had arrived at Durango. The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

From the annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb we select the following:—

The board continue to give their earnest attention to the subject of articulation. Nothing has occurred to change the views they have already expressed on it. They will rejoice in any improvements that can be introduced in the mode of imparting instruction to the deaf mutes; but consider it would be unwise to make changes that in their opinion would not be attended with advantage. All matters connected with the education of the deaf mute will continue to claim and receive the consideration of the directors.

It has been stated in former reports that it was desirable to have new buildings erected for this school in the country, but near to the city. The high cost of materials and labor has prevented the directors from carrying their design into execution for the present. But while delayed, it has not been abandoned. The directors are giving their deliberation to the location and size of the contemplated edifice, the largest number of pupils that can be judiciously received and educated under one principal, etc., etc.

It is a matter of unfeigned satisfaction to state that in our large family the pupils have continued to enjoy a high degree of health, and that not a single death occurred in the institution during the past year.

A fatal accident happened to one of the pupils while walking on a railroad, in Delaware county.

During the year that has just closed 226 pupils were connected with the institution, viz.:—124 boys and 102 girls; on the 1st of January, 1868, there were 101 boys and 90 girls—total, 191. Received during the year, 23 boys and 11 girls. Discharged, 20 boys and 21 girls. Remaining on the 1st instant, 104 boys and 80 girls. Of the whole number, 184, 144 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 14 by New Jersey; 5 by Delaware; and 21 by their friends or by the institution.

Of the 34 mutes admitted in 1868, 17 were born deaf; 1 lost hearing by paralysis, at 11 months of age; 1 by scarlet fever, at 13 months of age; 1 by brain fever, at 6 years of age; 1 by scarlet fever, at 4 years of age; 1 by typhoid fever, at 4 years of age; 1 by measles, at 1 year of age; 1 by sickness, at 5 years of age; one by brain fever, at 5 years of age; 1 by inflammation of the brain, at 18 months of age; 1 by scarlet fever, at 5½ years of age; 1 by convulsions, at 18 months of age; 1 by sickness, at 1 year of age; 1 by otorrhea, at one year of age; 1 by typhoid fever, at 7 years of age; 1 by disease of the head, at 18 months of age; 1 by whooping cough, at 2 years of age; 1 by disease of the scalp, at 18 months of age.

The past year has been rather remarkable for the measure of health enjoyed, and the exemption from serious accidents within the Institution.

The House of Refuge.

From the annual report of the House of Refuge we select the following:—

It is a subject of sincere regret that the mortality in the white department has been unusually large. Five deaths took place during the year that has just closed. Large as the number of deaths may appear, it is less than one per cent. It is, however, consoling to know that they were under skilful and experienced physicians and an excellent nurse.

In the colored department not a single death has occured since October, 1867, and very little sickness of any kind.

There were in the Refuge on the 1st of January, 1868:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the White Department	407	80	487
Admitted during the year	241	74	315
Discharged	218	59	277
Remaining on Dec. 31, 1868	430	95	525
In the Colored Department	85	41	126
Admitted during the year	57	16	73
Discharged	53	28	81
Remaining on Dec 31, 1868	89	29	118

The Treasurer's report, after defraying all expenses, shows a balance in bank of over two thousand dollars. Of the industry of the pupils the report says:—

"At the present time there are employed in our shops 347 of the inmates. 143 are in the shoe shops, 102 in the box shops, 75 in the brush shop, and 27 in the smith shop. Their earnings for 1868 were $19,502·41. As few of them, previous to their admission, were accustomed to regular, systematic labor, it becomes an important part of their education here to train them industrially."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·45	MOON SETS	3·27
SUN SETS	5·41	HIGH WATER	10·44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Feb. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Main	Southampton	New York	Feb. 9
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
C.of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Feb. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 27
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Cienfuegos, Captain.
Schr Helen, Carey, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Brunswick, Dixon, 94 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, 12 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, copper ore, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, 90 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Resolute, Lippincott, from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr James Ponder, Jr., Hudson, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Br. brig Union T., Tutts, from Matanzas.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 20th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston 19th inst. Experienced heavy weather and head gales.

Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, hence for Sagua, was passed 13th inst., off Gun Key.

Schr Rough Diamond, Rumsey, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., with loss of part of deck load of lumber.

Schr N. J. Miller, Durham, from St John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr M. E. Gildersleeve, Lowery, at New York 19th inst., from Brandywine, Del.

Schr John Stroup, Isard, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at New York 20th inst., for Wilmington, Del.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, cleared at New York 20th inst, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, cleared at Jacksonville 15th inst., for New York.

Schrs Marietta Hand, Glover, and John Farnum, Kelley, sailed from Providence 18th inst., for New York.

Schr Jacob Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 19th inst.

Schr D. L. Sturges, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

Schrs Anna Dole, Halsey; J. L. Merrill, Weeks; and Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr Vrale, Mason, from Charleston 18th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 416 bales cotton, 15 bales rags, 10 tons and 12 hhds iron, 25 casks clay, 10,000 feet lumber, and 100 empty bbls.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, which sailed from Savannah 17th inst., for Jacksonville, was in ballast, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr William S. Hilles, Burgess, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst., for New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 87, dated Nov. 11, 1868, notice has been received that the light at the entrance of Hango Road, Gulf of Finland, therein mentioned, has been exhibited since the 7th day of November, 1868. The light is a fixed light showing red from the entrance of the Roads, or when bearing from N.NW. ¾ W., round by W. and S. to S. by E. ½ E., and white towards the anchorage from S. by E. ½ E. to E. by S. ¾ S. It is elevated 40 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric. The light is exhibited from a lantern on an iron pillar at the northern extremity of Gustafsward Island. Its position is in lat. 59 deg. 48 min. N., long. 22 deg. 57 min. ¾ E. from Greenwich. The light will be exhibited from the 1st August to the 1st May.

Directions—Vessels entering Hango Road should keep within the limits of the red light and anchor when in sight of the white light.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature of Pennsylvania not to pass a Bill Chartering a Railroad Company on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

Whereas, A bill is now before the Legislature to charter a company for the purpose of constructing a Passenger Railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, without requiring the assent of Councils or of the citizens residing or owning property on said streets;

And whereas, Such a railway is not needed for any public uses, and would appropriate for railway uses the only two streets between the Delaware river and Eighteenth street not already occupied for railway purposes; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a charter of a company to construct a passenger railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets is not required by any public necessity or convenience, and that the bill before the Senate appropriating these streets to a railway company is opposed to the interests and opinions of the citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to each branch of the Legislature and to the Governor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 19 1t

RESOLUTION

Directing the Survey and Regulation of Portions of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to prepare plans of the lines and grades of so much of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards as is embraced between Fifth street and Frankford turnpike road, and Wingohocking street and Somerville avenue: Provided, The expenditure upon said work during the current year shall not exceed three hundred dollars, said amount to be payable out of appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 19 1t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M., and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10t HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........6·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven.........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.........10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........12·55 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........7·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, JR.......Proprietor
ALOI. H BIRGFELD.......Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF ONLY
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1,
OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising the following renowned Artists:—
Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC, Mons. DECRE,
Mlle. DUCLOS, Mlle. TROLER,
Mlle. ROSE, Mons. LEDUC,
Mons. DARDIGNAC, Mons. LAGRIFOUL,
Mons. DUCHESNE, Mons. BENEDICK,
Mons. TROLER, Mons. EDGARD,
Mons. HAMILTON, Mme. HAMILTON, Etc.
GRAND CHORUS OF
OVER FIFTY TRAINED VOICES
FULL ORCHESTRA,
comprising the first talent of New York and Philadelphia.
THE REPERTOIRE
of the Combined Troupes comprise
LA PERICHOLE,
the best composition of Offenbach, and the great sensation of the season in Paris and New York;
LES BAVARDS;
CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
(all three performed for the first time in Philadelphia);
BARBE BLEUE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
LA BELLE HELENE,
AND
ORPHEE AUX ENFER.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Seats for the entire week (seven performances) may be subscribed for on and after TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23.
Secured Seats of Seven Performances.......$7 50
At the Music Store of BONER & CO., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 2 18

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 22.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The favorite thrilling Irish Drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
Shandy Maguire.......Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the laughable Protean Farce of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
In which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS sustains
SIX CHARACTERS.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
This, Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1¼.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
John Brougham's great Dramatic Satire entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
And the grand Allegorical Tableau of
WASHINGTON.
Our National Anthem, "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," by the
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the COMPANY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
New Comedy and Grand Burlesque.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
A. W. Young's Three Act Comedy of
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
Virginia de Merlot.......Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with John Brougham's
POCAHONTAS,
With all the original music.
King Powhatan.......R. Craig
Captain John Smith.......Barton Hill
Pocahontas.......Miss Fanny Davenport
In rehearsal, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
First performance of the Great Comic Opera of
FANCHETTE.
THIS AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE,
Two of Offenbach's Comic Operas.
MONDAY, Feb. 22d, at 2 o'clock.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
OFFENBACH'S 66. [2 15 tf
Offenbach's Only 66 Matinee.
In rehearsal, Offenbach's ROBINSON CRUSOE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be and is hereby requested to pass, at an early day, the annexed bill, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to treat with the State of New Jersey for the cession of jurisdiction over Treaty, commonly known as Petty's Island:—

AN ACT

To appoint Commissioners to treat with the State of New Jersey for the cession of jurisdiction over Treaty, commonly known as Petty's Island.

Whereas, The rapid growth of the city of Philadelphia will require the early removal of its Almshouse and County Prison from their present locality, and as the erection of a House of Correction is an immediate necessity, and because the selection of a site for similar institutions in other cities has shown the advantages of a location upon an island rather than upon fast land, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Morton McMichael, Strickland Kneass, and James Page, all of the city of Philadelphia, be Commissioners to treat with the State of New Jersey for the cession of her jurisdiction over Treaty Island, commonly known as Petty's Island, situate in the river Delaware, opposite the city of Philadelphia, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with full power to do all acts necessary for the full completion of such cession, subject, however, to the approval of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that the said Commissioners have authority, if by them deemed best, to cooperate with any committees that may be appointed by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia for the prosecution of the within object.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 19 1t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869.

Washington's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was ushered in, according to custom, by the rumbling of cannon and the ringing of bells. During the day the public offices and banks are closed, bunting is liberally displayed, the veterans of 1812 are holding their customary meeting and passing their usual string of resolutions, some of the beneficial societies are parading the streets, and that is about all. It is not that we are growing lukewarm in our appreciation of the inestimable services rendered to the nation by him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The name of Washington is still held in as high reverence by the mass of the American people as at any period in our history. But we have seen, during late years, so much of the pomp and pageantry of war, that the mockery of an army with banners has lost the charm it formerly possessed, and a celebration of the Twenty-second of February after the fashion of a half century ago is therefore quite out of the question. In this and several other States, however, the day has recently been made a legal holiday, and thus the people have imparted to it the highest mark of their gratitude.

In this city, the arrival of the anniversary is associated with an unusual occurrence. Eight years ago this day, Abraham Lincoln, then on his way to the national capital to assume the duties of the high office to which he had been elected by the people of the United States, with his own hands raised the flag, which treason had attempted to dishonor, over the Hall in which the representatives of the colonies had signed the solemn act declaring these colonies a free and sovereign nation. This 22d of February was a memorable day in the history of Philadelphia, one which her citizens will not soon forget. On that occasion Mr. Lincoln defined clearly the platform on which he stood, that of equal and impartial justice to all men, and then proclaimed his readiness to yield up his life rather than surrender these principles. Before he was permitted to serve out the full time for which the people demanded his services at the head of the nation, this great sacrifice was demanded at his hands, and now he lives in history as the one to whom, next to Washington, the thanks of the republic are due, and will be gratefully tendered till the republic ceases to hold a place among the nations of the earth.

Political and Social Equality.

Nothing is better defined in this country than the difference between political and social equality. The laws can properly be invoked to secure the former; but in the regulation of social intercourse it is best for all parties that the largest liberty should prevail, so that the instinctive aversions and affinities arising from a thousand varied causes may have free scope. Social harmony can only be attained by a common agreement to disagree, and a systematic avoidance of irritating and annoying contact.

The training of the American people has admirably qualified them for the difficult task of combining heartily with a portion of their fellow-citizens for one purpose, and yet at the same time assuming an attitude of hostility or indifference to the same set of men in other relations. As voters, or as church members, or in business connections, thousands of individuals habitually coöperate, with great zeal and earnestness, with thousands of other individuals with whom they could not maintain cordial social relations; and any earnest attempt to enforce a uniform contact would only lead to continued strife and difficulty, if not to a total disruption of the natural points of assimilation.

The millionaire and the day-laborer may heartily and sincerely greet each other, as they march together in a political procession, or join in a common hurrah for their favorite candidate, or stand in the same line on election day; but it would not be agreeable to either party to attend a social assemblage at the house of the other, and it would be the height of absurdity to pretend that unison of political feeling should necessarily lead to an exchange of visits between their families.

The numerous differences between men of the same race are greatly increased by complications caused by color or extraction. The Democratic party used this fact as an argument against the abolition of slavery, and subsequently employed it to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to colored men. Their standing appeal was typified by the favorite inscription on their banners:—"We don't want our daughters to marry niggers." Silly as this device may be deemed, it has proved no idle task to combat it; and the only safe or just course for the Republican party is to make the distinction between political and social equality so clear that every rational mind can comprehend it.

Harebrained reformers, or reckless zealots, who profess Republican principles, but do the party infinitely more harm than good, frequently endeavor to confound political rights with social privileges, and wittingly or unwittingly they thus render effective assistance to the Democratic efforts to convert social prejudices or antipathies into insurmountable barriers to the political enfranchisement of the "American citizens of African descent."

Some enterprising individual of this description has "improved the occasion" of the forthcoming Inauguration Ball at Washington. A letter has been written to Mayor Bowen, chairman of the Committee of Invitation, asking whether "any distinction on account of color is to be made in the sale of tickets?"—to which that magnate replies that the question of color has never risen in the committee, and he cannot of course decide for them, but that so far as his individual action is concerned, he is willing to sell tickets to "any person of respectable character and standing in the community."

Nothing can be more unimportant, *per se*, than the attendance at this ball, and the American people might be equally content whether it is never held, or whether it is composed exclusively of white persons or of black persons. But the correspondence indicates that a scheme is on foot to indirectly commit the Republican party to the doctrine that social equality is a necessary sequence of political equality, and to make it appear that Republican Senators and Representatives, with their wives, sons, and daughters, voluntarily mingle in the mazes of the waltz with ebony beaux and belles, in the eyes of the whole nation, because such association is a legitimate result of their political principles.

We protest alike against any such conclusion and against any scheme which gives the unscrupulous organs of the Democratic party a plausible pretext for impressing such ideas upon their bigoted readers. Sensible negroes should, for the welfare of their race, avoid helping to frame arguments for their adversaries, even if a few white men, pretending to be their friends, are foolish enough to urge them to display their toilettes and their terpsichorean accomplishments in the company of the magnates of the land.

Every step of Republican progress has been won by a hard fight against social prejudices, which have no just or logical connection with political affairs, and every movement which tends to render the Republican party responsible for the doctrines of the few miscegenationists who belong to that organization gives "aid and comfort" to the Democracy, and increases the difficulty of securing the recognition of the political rights of the colored race.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4½ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will Lecture under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25.
Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS."

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. *No extra charge for reserved seats.* Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 22 3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH
Has been engaged to give one of his
UNEQUALLED READINGS,
embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets, at
MORTON HALL,
HAVERFORD Street, above Forty-first,
West Philadelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; James N. Mark's Drug Store, No. 374 Market street; Jos. K. Cullin's Drug Store, Forty first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. [2 20 5t*

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY.
CORRY, Feb. 10, 1869.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
President—EDWARD F. GAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
William G. Fargo, | Charles B. Wright,
A. S. Diven, | William G Moorhead,
Charles H. Lee, | Thomas A. Scott.
VICE-PRESIDENT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
H. F. SWEETZER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
2 18 thstu3trp F. A. PHILLIPS.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JAMES W. MCALLISTER was unanimously elected Secretary.
2 22 3t WILLIAM GREEN,
Assistant Secretary.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 19 6tip

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 9 3mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce—Three services this week. Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON will preach this (Monday) evening, Rev. Dr. MARCH on Wednesday evening, and Rev. Dr. J. WHEATON SMITH on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All invited.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S ART GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street will be open this evening. Several choice new Paintings on exhibition. 11t 4

WHAT AN "X" WILL DO.

A ten dollar note
For an overcoat!!
Almost too good to be true.
What shocking low price!
It's certainly nice,
What a ten dollar bill will do.

We're happy to sing
Of the coats for spring
That Rockhill & Wilson keep;
We're also glad
That folks can be clad
In garments so good and cheap

You can put on your back
A ten-dollar sack,
Handsome, and neat, and new;
And, the fun of the thing,
It's so cheap that we sing
What a ten dollar bill can do.

Yes, surely I will!
If a ten dollar bill
Will buy me a fine Spring Sack,
I'll hurry and call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And put my "X" on my back.

The goods are ready for you, gentlemen Come and step into them. Only ten dollars for the most desirable Spring Overcoats you can want. Melton, silk-mixed, and all the other mixtures and compositions. Everything else cheap in proportion. Winter stock disappearing, at prices to suit everybody.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE HIS NEW STYLES
OF
Gents' Boots and Shoes,
FOR SPRING WEAR,
And is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 imwj

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 211½ South TENTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.
$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
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1 29 fmwimrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
INAUGURATION EVENING,
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
OF THE
GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
CARLETON,
The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT McCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,
the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the
TUMBLERONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once
The management are happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequalled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TASSELS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc Etc. Etc. Etc.
During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a
GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED
VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
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RESERVED SEATS	SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
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MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Levy's Great Comic Opera
FANCHETTE.
FANCHETTE.
MISS SUSAN GALTON as..........Fauchette
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
MONDAY, Feb 22, at 2 o'clock.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
OFFENBACH'S "66" OFFENBACH'S
ONLY "66" MATINEE
In rehearsal, ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

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Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
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100 designs in Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
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Our assortment is now complete, and stock larger than ever before, consisting in part of
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Plaid Muslins, | French Muslin,
Swiss Mull, | Figured Piques,
Soft Cambrics, | Plaid Piques.
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LINEN STORE,
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BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
LINENS FOR LADIES' USE,
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DRESSES.
An immense stock of LINEN GOODS of every description Retailing
At Importers' Prices.

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Would call particular attention to their stock of
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BLACK SILKS, ALL QUALITIES,
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A large assortment of Spring Shades, in
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Have a capital large, fresh, clean stock, at such low prices as makes almost everything a bargain.
Among this week's purchases that are PARTICULARLY CHEAP they enumerate—
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18. CIPHER. By Jane G. Austin.

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ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
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AGENT FOR
YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.—The sale of seats fo Mr. Fisk's season of *opera bouffe*, which will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday next, will begin to-morrow. We have had so little opera of any kind this winter that the most resolute of the anti-Offenbachers will probably be able to worry through the seven performances to be given under the direction of Mr. Birgfold, without seriously endangering their morals, their artistic culture, or their appreciation of the best music. A large number of genuine lovers of music and acting will be unfeignedly glad to see Tostee, Irma, Aujac, Leduc, Lagriffoul, and the other favorites, and to hear the enlivening strains of Offenbach again, especially as four operas never given in this city before are to be produced. The subscription price for the season of seven performances is fixed at $7 50.

AT THE ARCH a new comedy, adapted from the French by A. R. Young, and entitled *A Victim of Circumstances*, will be performed for the first time this evening. John Brougham's witty and laughable burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be given as an afterpiece.

Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will shortly be produced.

Mrs. Drew also announces as in preparation a new comedy in five acts, written by an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar, and called *Women Rule*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *Shandy McGuire* and the farce of *In and Out of Place*.

In the afternoon Washington's birthday will be celebrated by the performance of John Brougham's heterogeneous drama of *The Lottery of Life* and the allegorical tableau of *Washington*, in which the company will sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

On Monday evening next John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced, with new scenery, machinery, and effects.

AT THE CHESNUT Levy's operetta of *Fanchette* will be performed this evening by the Galton troupe.

This afternoon Offenbach's operetta of "66" will be given in honor of Washington's birthday.

Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE AMERICAN Risley's Japanese troupe have been re-engaged, and they will appear every evening during the week.

A matinee to-day.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on "Rational Amusements," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will read selections from Shakespeare and the modern poets at Morton Hall, Haverford street, above Forty-first, on Thursday evening next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration of its Anniversary in this City.

To-day, not only here, but all over the country, is a holiday. It is the anniversary of the natal day of the "Father of his Country," George Washington. He who passed by the 'Row offices' and other public places this morning, needed no better evidence that the day had not been forgotten than that afforded by the general closing up of their windows and doors, and the want of life and activity about them. In fact, all the public institutions, and not a few stores, are closed. The people, at least in this city, are generally observing the day. "Ere the shades of night" had gone, a universal ringing of bells throughout the city in honor of the time awakened the citizens.

At sunrise a salute of 37 guns—a gun for each State—was fired by the orders of Mayor Fox, at Broad and Market streets. Mr. William C. Winner, Superintendent of the City Arsenal, conducted the firing.

The Keystone Battery also fired their usual salute at the same time.

At 10 o'clock A. M. a numerously attended meeting of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 was held in the County Court-house, Sixth street, below Chesnut. Alderman Peter Hay was called to the chair, and Mr. John H. Frick was in his post as secretary.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, Colonel Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we have learned, with sincere regret, that the bill passed, unanimously, by the House of Representatives of the United States, for the relief of Soldiers of the War 1812, who are in necessitous circumstances, has been defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 19, and that there is not the slightest hope of its enactment during the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That we trust that the friends of these poor veterans, whose numbers are almost reduced to a skeleton, will not be discouraged by the failure on the part of the Senate to perform an act of simple justice, as well as of humanity, but that they will persevere in their noble efforts, and as we cannot but hope and believe they will meet with final success before a new Congress, and with the encouragement and aid of the gallant soldier who will, in a few days assume the direction of our national affairs.

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to the Legislature of New York for the passage of a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for the bill granting relief to the soldiers of 1812, and we trust that our Legislature will follow their example and instruct our Senators to go and do likewise.

Resolved, That the members of this association are requested to call at the office of the President, No. 335 North Sixth street, or at the Secretary's office, No. 223 Dock street and sign a petition urging the passage of a law by Congress granting a pension to the surviving soldiers and sailors (and the widows of those deceased) of the war of 1812.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The roll of members was then called by the secretary, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania celebrated the day in an appropriate manner. The exercises took place in the lecture-room of the College building, beginning at 11 A. M., and consisted of the reading of selections from Washington's Farewell Address, by Camille S. D'Invilliers, Pa., Class of 1870; Oration by Thomas H. Phillips, Class of 1869, and recitations by Professor S. L. Adams. An orchestra was also in attendance.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana will deliver an address this evening, at the Academy of Music, by request of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania.

The Americus Club will give their first annual reception this evening at Horticultural Hall. Among the celebrities who have signified their intention to be present are Senators Hendricks and Doolittle, Governors Hoffman of New York and Randolph of New Jersey.

It has always been usual for a general turnout of the military in honor of Washington's birthday. This year there was no general demonstration. Many of the officers are absent from the city, attending the meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and some of the organizations are changing their uniforms.

The City Troop will hold an inspection and drill at their armory, in Twenty-first street, above Chesnut, this evening.

There is to be a grand parade of the different Councils of the Order of American Mechanics in Camden this afternoon. One of the most interesting features in it will be a carriage owned and used by General Washington, and now in the possession of the Mount Holly Council of Mechanics. The route is as follows:—First Division form on Second street, right resting on Market. Second Division form on Third street, right resting on Market. Third Division form on Fourth street, right resting on Market. Out Market to Tenth, countermarch down to Sixth, up Sixth to Cooper, down Cooper to Third, up Third to Pearl, down Pearl to Front, up Front to State, up State to Second, down Second to Federal, up Federal to Broadway, down Broadway to Kaighn's Point avenue, down Kaighn's Point avenue to Second, up Second to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Spruce, down Spruce to Third, up Third to Pine, up Pine to Fifth, up Fifth to Stevens, down Stevens to Third, up Third to Federal, and there dismiss.

HANS RAWLINS GETS A PRISONER.—On Saturday two individuals stepped into the clothing store of W. Proph & Co., under the Continental Hotel, and while one was engaging the attention of the salesman, the other slipped a pair of pantaloons under his coat and decamped. An alarm was given, and the thief started on the run, but Reserve Rawlins captured him and took him before Alderman Kerr, who held him for a further hearing. He gave the name of George Williams. The pantaloons were found on the prisoner.

BAD BOYS—Yesterday a number of boys engaged in the pastime of pitching pennies and playing ball at Ninth and Sansom streets. Information was conveyed to the Central Station and a detachment of police were sent out. Three of the juveniles was captured. Their names are Francis Bradley, Alfred Sloard and Armstead Rollins (colored.) After a hearing before Alderman Kerr the first named was sent to prison and the others discharged.

DEPOSITORS IN SAVING FUNDS.—The following has been received by John W. Frazier, Esq:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, February 19, 1869.—Sir:—It has been represented to the office that many, and perhaps all, of the depositors in those savings institutions intended in the proviso to Section 120, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, whose officers are not required to withhold the tax of five per cent. upon paying the interest to depositors, enter, upon rendering their annual statements of income (blank No. 24), the interest thus received by them opposite paragraph 6, and place the same opposite item 11 of "deductions." This is wrong. The term "savings institutions" in paragraph 6 does not include those savings banks and savings institutions mentioned in the proviso above referred to, the entire earnings of which are exempt from dividend tax. The taxpayer should, in his annual return, enter the entire amount of interest received from this source opposite paragraph 14 of the blank, as subject to the tax of five per cent., and you are hereby instructed to see that the provisions of the law are fulfilled in this regard in the assessment of income tax in your district. Very respectfully.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—On the clearest nights Delaware avenue is a dark spot, but on such gloomy nights as last evening was it is as dark as a dungeon. On just such occasions the Harbor Police are kept busy in preventing people walking into the Delaware. No less than four were stopped last night from drowning. Their names were Michael Hennings, Alexander Montgomery, Anthony Pilkey, and the fourth was a German who could not give his name intelligibly. The wharves where they were stopped were Willow, Walnut, Shippen, and Coates streets.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the city were yesterday kept busy in arresting corner-loungers. The Mayor this morning has issued another order with reference to this order, which requires the policemen to discriminate between corner-loungers and gentlemen who have merely stopped for the purpose of passing a few words before parting.

FELL DEAD.—Kirk J. Price, Esq., aged 64 years, residing at Eighteenth and Vine streets, fell dead this morning at Second street and Church alley. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Thieves entered the hardware house of J. C. Grubb & Co., on Market street, above Seventh, some time during last night, by means of the trap door, and managed to escape with one hundred revolvers, valued at $1000.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. — United States Senator Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, arrived in town at noon to-day, and was taken to the Continental Hotel. He will deliver an oration this evening at the Academy of Music.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DRESS is one of the various ingredients that contributes to the art of pleasing, and, therefore, deserving careful attention, for we cannot help forming some opinion of a man's sense and character from his dress. A man should dress well. Let your dress be comfortable and suitable to your condition, and becoming to your figure. Great care should be exercised in the selection of color and style of the material composing your dress, so that, when departing from plain into what are called "*Nobby*" styles, you may not look foppish, but well dressed, according to the style of the day. Much depends upon your tailor, to properly arrange the different parts of your dress to harmonize, and the color and character of the material, especially as plaids and fancy colors are now the leading style for the coming season. Above all, have your clothes to fit, and to be well made, so that they will not look as if you had borrowed them from a friend or hired them for the occasion. In this connection we would suggest a visit to CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 Chesnut street, who, without doubt, are the leading fashioners of this city.

PRESCRIBING FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have dispensaries, hospitals, noble institutions of all kinds, for the relief of human ills. Every thoughtful citizen appreciates the value of these establishments for the amelioration of suffering. But they do not cover the whole ground; indeed, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that the amount of good they do should be at all in proportion to the popular need. They are confined principally to large cities. To the sick man in the remote West, for example of what use is the New York City Hospital, or the New York Dispensary? But, although asylums for invalids are not to be found everywhere, an unequalled tonic and alterative is within the reach of all. There is no settlement that bears a name, within the limits of the United States, where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not procurable. It is a medicine for the whole community, easily obtainable by all its members.

At this period of the year, when the "slant sun of February" is beginning to evoke unwholesome vapors from the earth, and the "fever and ague season" is close at hand, this excellent vegetable preparation should be taken as a FORTIFIER OF THE SYSTEM. All complaints proceeding from indigestion are rampant when the winter breaks up in a "ground thaw;" simply because no sensible precautions are, as a rule, taken to prevent them. Forestall the evils that lie *perdu* in many a marsh, and swamp and pool, ready to pounce upon the neglectful as soon as the sun shall have liberated the spring miasma from the reeking soil. Escape bilious attacks, colic, and all malarious endemics and epidemics by strengthening and regulating the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs with the MOST EFFICACIOUS AND BALSAMIC OF ALL VEGETABLE INVIGORANTS. Dyspepsia is always aggravated by the damps of early spring, and Shakespeare tells us that "the sun in March doth nourish agues." Against both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the best possible protection.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.—On Thursday evening next Mr. B. Scott, Jr., will hold one of the most important art sales of the season, at his gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts. The collection consists of modern paintings of the highest class, by the best artists of the day, and it differs from others that have been offered to the public inasmuch as it is from the galleries of a private citizen, and the works were originally purchased without any view of disposing of them again. The owner, C. W. F. Calvert, Esq., now offers them for sale without reserve, previous to his departure for Europe, and connoisseurs will find in the collection many paintings of merit greatly superior to those usually put up at auction. Among the artists represented are Nordenberg, De Heuvel, Carl Boker, H. Savry, Hulck, Vanderbin, Verwee, Sondermann, Stroebel, De Muldur, Ruyten, W. Koekkoek, G. Engelhardt, Vander Waarden, J. Kruseman, J. Welschelbrinck, Charles Leickert, Thomas Sully, E. D. Lewis, G. W. Nicholson, A. Van Willis, James Hamilton, Bonfield, Laurent de Buel, Von Seben, F. Musin, Van Severndbuck, Jacobsen, J. F. Herring, Litschauer, Raoux, M. A. Koekkoek, Leomans, H. Werner, W. Angure, and others.

These artists are well known, and some of their best efforts, selected with great care by Mr. Calvert, will be found in this collection. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for those who wish to adorn their homes with works of art of unimpeachable merit, as the pictures will be sold without the least reserve.

Mr. Calvert's collection is now on exhibition, and it should receive the attention of all lovers of art. Mr. Scott's gallery has recently been refitted and improved, with especial reference to this sale, and the pictures can be seen to the best advantage.

ROBERT PEARCE'S FINE CRACKERS.
TO THE CONSUMERS.

The superior quality of Pearce's Crackers, which are made of the finest Materials that the Market affords, have attained for them the reputation of bein

THE EXCELSIOR CRACKER OF AMERICA.

As an article of food they are indispensable in every household, and are particularly adapted to the Invalid and Convalescent, being highly nutritious and agreeable to the most delicate palate.

For sale by First-class Grocers throughout the country.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Of all the tonics known and offered to the public, none so fully meets the wants of suffering humanity as those of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," for all who are suffering from debility or functional derangement. It is a positively pure and life-renewing article. Just try them. Sold by Druggists.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'s Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

THE TIME HAS COME
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
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For..........Spring Overcoats.
For..........Spring Overcoats.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
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We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
All prices up to $25.
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All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DUBREE—RISLEY.—January 20, at the Twentieth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1518 N. Twentieth street, by Rev. W. H. Durrell, Mr. GEORGE A. DUBREE to Miss M. E., daughter of the late David S. Risley, all of this city. No cards.

MONEY—BEITEL.—On the evening of the 16th instant, at the First Moravian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, LOUIS W. MONEY to HARRIET M., only daughter of Mr. James L. Beitel, both of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, February 20, MARGARET M., wife of Charles E. Armstrong, and eldest daughter of Robert Hayes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband No. 622 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

BANKSON.—On the morning of Sunday, the 21st instant, of heart disease, SALOME WHARTON, wife of Lloyd Bankson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1016 Wallace street, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BENNERS.—On Friday morning, the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNA REBECCA, wife of James Benners.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 836 N. Broad street, on Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. High Mass at Church of Assumption. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, February 20, JOHN G. CAMPBELL, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2034 Bedford street, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DORRANCE.—At Bristol, on Thursday, the 18th instant, MARY T., wife of John Dorrance.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. ***

ERTEL.—MARY, daughter of Frederick and Anna Ertel, on the 20th instant.

Notice will be given for the funeral. **

EVERITT.—On the 21st instant, JOSEPH M. B., youngest son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth Everitt, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 4092 Story street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FAUVER.—On the 21st instant, HENRY M., son of Sarah and the late Casper Fauver, in his 41st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 717 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FINN.—This morning, at 12½ o'clock, WALTER H., son of James C. and Catherine W. Finn, aged 26 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

HARRISON.—On the afternoon of February 20, CHARLES C. HARRISON, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his sister, No. 1405 Filbert street.

KELLY.—On the 20th instant, Mr. JAMES KELLY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1749 Cadwalader street, corner of Montgomery, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's, and interment at the new Cathedral Cemetery.

TEVIS.—On Monday, February 22, 1869, in her 25th year, DELIA FAIRMAN, wife of Edwin L. Tevis.

The funeral will take place at No. 731 Locust street, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. **

WATTS.—On Saturday evening, February 20, at Carlisle, Pa., in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. JULIANA WATTS, relict of the late David Watts Esq., and daughter of General William Miller, of Baltimore, of the Army of the Revolution. *

WILEY.—On the 20th instant, ROBERT WILEY, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Main street and Willow Grove avenue, Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Better terms NOWHERE offered.
Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.
CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
None but Well-made Garments are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE
FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND
GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 22mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

Clerical Difficulties in Auburn, New York.

Burning of a Church in Chicago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM AUBURN.

Troubles in the Catholic Church—Mass Prevented.

AUBURN, Feb. 22.—Great excitement prevailed in the Catholic church in this city yesterday morning. A large number of Catholics assembled at 8 o'clock to resist the action of Bishop McQuaid in removing their old pastor, O'Flaherty, who has labored among them for twenty-three years, and to whom a large majority of the Catholics in this city are warmly attached. The people, after assembling, resolved themselves into a meeting, and unanimously condemned the action of the Bishop and refused to permit him and his appointee, the Rev. M. Kavanagh, to say mass. A large number pushing their way to the altar, and taking the latter by the arm led him out of the church.

It was feared that violence would be committed on him, but by the interposition of Father O'Flaherty it was prevented. After the Bishop and Father Kavanagh left the church the assembly unanimously resolved to hold another meeting at 11 o'clock, and at that hour over one thousand Catholics assembled, and passed a series of resolutions declaring their determination to stand by their old pastor, strongly condemning the action of the Bishop, and expressing their determination to no longer submit to the abuses of what they termed the "one-man power" in the United States, and to appeal at once to the ecclesiastical authorities of the country, and if necessary to the Pope. Addresses were made by influential Catholics sustaining the resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice. Further trouble is anticipated, and the meeting resolved that the new pastor should not be permitted to occupy the parsonage.

FROM CHICAGO.

Destruction of a Church.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Union Park Congregational Church was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss on building $12,000; on organ $4000. Both were fully insured.

Despite the protest of Bishop Whitehouse, of this Diocese, Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, preached in this city yesterday. Whitehouse is of the High Church and Cummings of the Low Church. The latter's discourse last evening was denunciatory of ritualism.

Another Polar Expedition.

By Atlantic Cable.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—The North German barque Bienenkorb (Bee Hive) has sailed from Bremerhaven on another Polar expedition.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH NOTE PAPER,
Four Packs Envelopes to match,
IN A NEAT DOUBLE BOX,
STAMPED WITH INITIAL, ONLY $1·00.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
THE GREAT CARD DEPOT,
9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES, STAMPED, IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
2 2 ws4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME. GAME.
Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.
Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at
MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 31

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

MAXWELL'S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.
The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.
Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.
Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
No 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 2 22mws 6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Copper Tariff Bill—President Johnson Vetoes It Senatorial Caucuses—Probable Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Crowd at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The city is gradually filling up with strangers from all parts of the republic, eager to witness the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March. The crowd at the Capitol to day is very great. Previous to the calling of the two houses to order the number of persons on the floor, in the galleries and corridors, was so large that locomotion was partially impeded, and the Capitol police were kept busy clearing the passageways and keeping them open. The crowds in the departments are also large, and callers at Grant's headquarters before noon to-day were unusually numerous.

The New York Election Frauds.

The Select Committee on the New York election frauds has completed and put in print its report, which will be submitted to the House to-day or to-morrow. It is very voluminous, covering over two hundred pages. The committee go into an elaborate consideration of election frauds in general, and those in New York at the late Presidential election. The committee propose several remedies—one being a new naturalization law, and two others are constitutional amendments providing for a uniform day for holding Presidential elections in all States, and for contesting the election of Presidential electors.

The Civil Tenure.

The Republican Senators held a caucus at eleven o'clock to day for the purpose of considering the subject of a repeal of the Civil Tenure act. As there is considerable difference among the members of the party on this subject, it was considered best to settle the matter in caucus. A stormy discussion occurred, as those in favor of an absolute repeal of the law give indications that they would not be bound by the caucus if they were forced into that position. Leading Senators thought it bad policy to repeal the law now, as Johnson would probably send it back, with a message, whether he approved of its repeal or modification, in which he would criticize the course of Congress in originally passing the act. The debate was continued up till 12 o'clock, when it was agreed, this being the Twenty-second of February, that the Senate should take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening. In the meantime the caucus will meet and resume the consideration of the subject. The impression prevails that the bill will be allowed to go over, when the Senate will agree to its repeal.

Constitutional Amendment.

The managers who have charge of the constitutional amendment will endeavor to get a caucus to agree to the bill which passed the House, so as to prevent its failure.

The President Vetoes the Copper Tariff Bill.

The President has just sent to the House the veto of the Copper Tariff bill. The friends of the measure are confident of their ability to pass it over the veto. It originally passed by more than two-thirds.

The Senate Caucus

is again in session, and it is understood they are having a stormy time. Final action will not be reached until a late hour in the day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Under the call of States bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Robinson, to recognize the independence of Cuba. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Pruyn, to require persons applying for copyright to deposit a copy of their works in the State Library of the State in which they reside. To Committee on Library.

By Mr. Norris, joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature to urge on Congress the payment of interest on $163,991 of the 2 and 3 per cent. bonds that accrued between 1820 and 1821. To Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Prince, to devote part of the public lands in Alabama to make internal improvements in that State. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Julian, relative to soldiers' bounties. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Pile, resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of equalizing soldiers' bounties. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for an extension of time for the construction of the St. Croix River Railroad to Bayfield by the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Company. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Johnson, granting the right of way and public lands of the United States for the construction of the Orville and Virginia City Railroad line. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Donnelly, in relation to agricultural scrip. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in reference to claims for damage occasioned by the Quantrell and other Rebel raids to a court house and a post office at Topeka; to a custom house and post office at Leavenworth; and in favor of further subsidies in money and bonds for the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Tift, to amend the National Banking law. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) remarked that it was a very important measure, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas, 122; nays, 45.

—The Mason county (Kentucky) hemp crop turns out well and is selling for $160 a ton.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Mill Property, south side of Tasker street, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, March 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick mill property and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Tasker street, east of Eighth street; the lot containing in front on Tasker street 50 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth on one line 196 feet, and on the other line 156 feet. The main building of mill is two stories high, well lighted and substantially built of brick 80 by 70 feet, with two-story addition in rear 17 by 23 feet; containing in first floor engine-room with a full 12-horse-power engine and two 12-horse-power boilers (built by Morgan & Orr), nearly new, steam guage, etc., all in excellent order; on second floor a dry-room, with racks, also racks for drying yarn, etc. The lot is enclosed with high and close board fence. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $100.
May be examined from 11 to 1 o'clock.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 22 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President's Veto—The Law on which He Bases It—A Heavy Defalcation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

President's Message to the House of Representatives Vetoing the Copper Tariff Bill.

The President, to-day, communicated the following message to the House of Representatives:—

The accompanying bill, entitled "An Act Regulating the Duties on Imported Copper and Copper Ores," is, for the following reasons, returned without my approval to the House of Representatives, in which branch of Congress it originated. Its immediate effect will be to diminish the public receipts, for the objects of the bill cannot be accomplished without seriously affecting the importation of copper and copper ores, from which a considerable revenue is at present derived. While thus impairing the resources of the Government it imposes an additional tax upon an already overburdened people, who should not be further impoverished that monopolies may be fostered and corporations enriched. It is represented, and the declaration seems to be sustained by evidence, that the duties for which this bill provides are nearly or quite sufficient to prohibit the importation of certain foreign ores of copper. Its enactment, therefore, will prove detrimental to the shipping interests of the nation, and at the same time destroy the business, for many years successfully established, of smelting home ores in connection with a smaller amount of the imported article. This business, it is credibly asserted, has heretofore yielded the larger share of the copper production of the country, and thus the industry which this legislation is designed to encourage is actually less than that which will be destroyed by the passage of the bill. It seems, also, to be evident that the effect of this measure will be to enhance by 70 per cent. the cost of blue vitriol, an article extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of printed and colored cloths. To produce such an augmentation in the price of this commodity will be to discriminate against other great branches of domestic industry, and by increasing their cost to expose them most unfairly to the effects of foreign competition. Legislation can neither be wise nor just which seeks the welfare of a single interest at the expense and to the injury of many and varied interests, at least equally important and equally deserving the consideration of Congress. Indeed, it is difficult to find any reason which will justify the interference of Government with any legitimate industry, except as far as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of the revenue. As has already been stated, however, the legislative intervention proposed in the present instance will diminish, not increase, the public receipts. The enactment of such a law is urged as necessary for the relief of certain mining interests upon Lake Superior, which it is alleged are in a greatly depressed condition, and can only be sustained by an enhancement of the price of copper. If this result should follow the passage of the bill, a tax for the exclusive benefit of a single class would be imposed upon the consumers of copper throughout the entire country, not warranted by a need of the Government, and the avails of which would not in any degree find their way into the Treasury of the nation. If the miners of Lake Superior are in a condition of want, it cannot be justly affirmed that the Government should extend charity to them in preference to those of its citizens who in other portions of the country suffer in like manner from destitution. Least of all should the endeavor to aid them be based upon a method so uncertain and indiscreet as that contemplated by the bill, which, moreover, proposes to continue the exercise of its benefaction through an indefinite period of years. It is, besides, reasonable to hope that positive suffering from want of it may exist, it will prove beneficial in a region where agricultural labor is so much in demand, and so well compensated. A careful examination of the subject appears to show that the present low price of copper, which alone has induced any depression the mining interest of Lake Superior may have recently experienced, is due to causes which it is wholly impolitic, if not impracticable, to remedy by legislation. These causes are in the main an increase in the general supply of copper, owing to the discovery and working of remarkably productive mines, and to a coincident restriction in the consumption and use of copper as the substitute of other and cheaper metals for industrial purposes. It is now sought to resist by artificial means the action of natural laws, to place the people of the United States in the enjoyment and use of an essential commodity upon a deficient basis from other nations, and especially to compensate certain private and sectional interests for the changes and losses which are always incident to industrial progress. Although providing for an increase of duties, the proposed law does not even come within the range of protection in the fair acceptation of the term.

It does not look to the fostering of a young and feeble interest with a view to the ultimate attainment of strength and the capacity of self-support. It appears to assume that the present inability for successful production is inherent and permanent, and is more likely to increase than to be gradually overcome. Yet in spite of this it proposes, by the exercise of law-making power, to sustain that interest and to impose it, in hopeless perpetuity, as a tax upon the competent and beneficent industries of the country. The true method for the mining interests of Lake Superior to obtain relief, if relief is needed, is to endeavor to make their great natural resources fully available by reducing the cost of production. Special or class legislation cannot remedy the evils which this bill is designed to meet. They can only be overcome by laws which will effect a wise, honest, and economical administration of the Government, a re-establishment of the specie standard of value, and an early adjustment of our system of State, municipal and national taxation, especially the latter, upon the fundamental principle that all taxes, whether collected under the internal revenue or under a tariff, shall interfere as little as possible with the productive energies of the people. The bill is therefore returned, in the belief that the true interests of the Government and of the people require that it should not become a law.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Evening. — Five-twenties quiet and Railways steady. Erie, 24½. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—Evening.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales to day have been 12,000 bales. Old Corn, 32s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed Oil, £28@28 5s. Sugar on the spot, 39s. 9d., and afloat, 30s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum lower at 57½f.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—It is reported that William G. Balch, treasurer of James Steam Mills of Newburyport, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. The directors have accepted his resignation, to take effect after the work now in progress is finished, when the mills will be stopped, and a thorough investigation made.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby requested to sign the warrant of James Sharp, for three hundred and fifty-seven dollars, for macadamizing intersections on Green street, between Walnut lane and Chelton avenue, in the Twenty-second ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro. tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 19

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us *Harper's Magazine* for March. "The Policemen of the Sea" is an interesting illustrated article on lighthouses, lightships, wrecks and wreckers; "South Coast Saunterings in England," third paper, is a description of Christchurch in Hampshire, and gives some interesting reminiscences of Shelley, William Godwin, and Mary Wollstonecroft, suggested by the monument of the poet; "Brainerd's Book" is a poem, and "The Lands of the Earthquake" is illustrated with a number of engravings of celebrated volcanoes, etc. The other articles are "A Child's Wisdom;" "My Enemy's Daughter," by Justin McCarthy, three chapters; "Our Presentation at Court;" "About Heat;" "Missing;" "Lost and Saved;" "The Weeping Willow;" "Saints and Sinners;" "Johnny Right;" "About Cousin Jemima;" "Laban's Daughters;" "Shipwreck of the General Grant;" "A Hunt after Devils;" "Love on Crutches;" "An Outsider at an Otter Hunt;" "Ebbing;" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Book Table;" "Monthly Record of Current Events;" and "Editor's Drawer."

The sketch entitled "Our Presentation at Court" is amusing as well as edifying:—

From time to time the great clothes question has painfully agitatad the diplomatic world of America. From the inner to the outer circle has this agitation awakened the supposed subtle and learned intellect of diplomacy, to receive no satisfactory solution, and be quieted down only to break out afresh with increased aggravation. The grave question of clothes is this:—Immemorial usage has established as law at the courts of Europe that at all social gatherings graced by royalty your diplomate shall appear in court costume. And this means the dress the diplomate wears on like occasions when in the presence of his own sovereign. But our American diplomate has no sovereign other than the people, and no court that calls for more in the way of dress than a whole coat graced by clean linen. If, then, our accredited agent of the State Department, residing near the court of some European sovereign, complies with the social law concerning dress, he is forced to adopt the costume of some other court than his own. Now, is not this a grave and subtle question? Is it not worthy the profoundest study and the most delicate handling? Unfortunately it has to be considered, and finally settled, by our sovereign, the people; and our sovereign, the people, does not consider profoundly or handle such questions with much delicacy. "Why," is indignantly demanded, "shall a proud representative of the great Republic be forced to put on this absurd dress, that is, after all, a base livery, marking an inferior class in an effete despotism? No, never!" And so our gracious sovereign, on the stump and through the press, settles the great clothes question. Such had been the consideration, and such the settlement, when our worthy Minister, the Hon. John Y. Mason, arrived in Paris as the accredited diplomatic agent of the Government of the United States at the court of St. Cloud. Mr. Mason, in common with all our diplomates then abroad, was sorely puzzled by Mr. Marcy's instructions to appear, on all occasions, in the plain dress of an American citizen. Mr. Buchanan, with one eye on the exigencies of the situation at St. James and one on the orders of his superior in Washington, sought to compromise by putting his dignified person into a suit of plain black, with a snowy vest and white choker, and had in consequence been mistaken for an upper servant by one of the effete aristocracy at a court entertainment, and requested to make himself lively with an overcoat and umbrella. Pierre Soule, on the other hand, not being blessed with Mr. Buchanan's peculiar powers of vision that enabled him to look on both sides at one time, got up a fancy dress of black silk velvet, that was something of a cross between Ben Franklin and the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Sanford, who preceded Mr. Mason at Paris as *charge d'affaires ad interim*, alone complied with the instructions, and appeared before Napoleon III, the Empress, and their brilliant court in the simple dress of a simple citizen. From this compliance with the instructions of our Secretary of State, on the part of Mr. Sanford, came all our grief. The Hon. John Y. Mason, whose name, by-the-by, the court printer would persist in publishing as John y., and the students of the Quartier Latin innocently called old Johnny-cake, had taken the clothes question under careful consideration, and had, moreover, consulted one of the ablest diplomates we then had abroad. This eminent person was an American citizen of African descent, and rejoiced in the plain name of John Diggs. This colored diplomate had been taken from Philadelphia to Europe as a servant by Mr. Rush, and left abroad by that Envoy Extraordinary. John had turned his attention to a study of diplomacy; and acquiring a knowledge of languages the distinguished politicians sent abroad by our Government seldom possess, and blessed with a common-sense our educated diplomatists are prone to lack, he was eminently successful. He had, above all, a practical knowledge of the intricate and delicate ceremonies connected with court life. These rare accomplishments came in time to be known and appreciated; and the gentlemen of this free land of ours, who are taken from the political arena to make a part of the most cultivated, as well as the ablest, class connected with the governments of Europe, generally engaged John to meet them at Liverpool, that they might learn something of their untried and much-dreaded duties. Among the American diplomates thus dry-nursed by the accomplished Diggs was my corpulent and good-natured chief, Mr. John Y. Mason. Of course on this delicate and difficult question of clothes John was consulted, and his opinion closed the discussion.

"I'll tell you what it is, Sah," he said, with great deliberation, balancing his tall figure on one leg, while the other permitted his toe to lightly touch the floor, in a pose worthy a study. "I'll tell you what it is. You come here as de Minister, an' de Emperor or Monsieur Drouyn d'Lhuys 'll be glad to see you ef you come in y'r shirt sleeves. But when de Empress, or Madame Drouyn d'Lhuys, invites you to de dinner or de reception, and puts on de card *en uniform*, you can do one thing or de udder; you can put on de uniform an' go, or you can keep off de uniform an' stay at home. It won't do to go dah in y'r shirt sleeves an' say dat was Mr. Marcy's instructions. No, Sah. You can mind Mr. Marcy an' stay at home. An' my observations has taught me dat most of dis diplomacy is done at dese entertainments."

"I'll be hanged!" exclaimed his Excellency, in the vulgar tongue of the Old Dominion, "if the nigger hasn't uttered more good sense on the subject than I have heard yet."

And so it was determined to don the court dress in violation of orders. I was somewhat surprised to find that, after all this deliberation and debate, as if the conclusion were held in abeyance that his Excellency John Y. had been possessed of his court suit from the first.

A grave difficulty met the Minister on the threshold. Of our diplomatic corps abroad, Mr. Sanford alone obeyed instructions in reference to clothes. It is true that he had not been very successful in impressing upon the decorated despotisms of Europe the charming simplicity of our republican Government. Being only a Secretary of Legation, acting *ad interim* as *charge d'affaires*, the decorated despotisms regarded the move as an ill-mannered act on the part of one so insignificant that it was beneath serious attention. What John Diggs had said was true enough. To obey Mr. Marcy was to decline invitations to all court ceremonies and entertainments. For a secretary to ignore the usages of his class and the wishes of his host or hostess was simply an impertinence, and was treated with contempt. For a minister to do so would be considered a grave affront, and as such would meet with quick resentment.

Mr. Sanford, however, had obeyed instructions, and he now refused positively to accompany Mr. Mason to the first court ball of the season, where quite a number of American citizens were to be presented. Of the ceremony attending a presentation the American Minister knew little, and his lately appointed secretary quite as ignorant, cared less. The unhappy old gentleman begged the late diplomate, of the simple citizens' dress, in the most beseeching and piteous manner, to accompany him; but the austere representative of republican simplicity positively declined.

It was a trying moment, and involved much talk and heavy consumption of tobacco, to which last-named article the Minister resorted with increased energy when his diplomatic brain was vexed by some intricate question, as the one now demanding solution. The Judge would assure me that "it quieted the nerves, cleared the brain, opened the pores;" and I can add that with magical effect it gave to a Virginia gentleman all the *aplomb* necessary for the most trying occasions, and if it did not improve the mind or polish the manners, it at least lifted one above the embarrassment of feeling the deficiencies.

Sanford was obstinate, and Mr. Mason found that he would have to throw up the presentation or undertake it without assistance. The gentleman who had filled the several positions of Judge, Congressman, and Attorney-General was not to be daunted by "the fringe-work and flummery of a court presentation;" and he swore a great oath that he would present Muggins & Co. or die.

It requires something more, however, than the experience of American official life, even when sustained by the best of whisky and the purest tobacco, to enable one to look calmly through the gilding of a court such as that imperial tailor and upholsterer, Louis Napoleon, has created. Mr. Mason was not of that class who can pierce the outer seeming to the real substance, and retain a self possession from an inner sense of superior merit. The rattling roar of carriages, the glare of lights, the gorgeous stairway, made beautiful by flowers and imposing by the *Cent Garde*, up which swept a living stream of beautiful women and decorated men, struck awe into the soul of the Virginia diplomate. How he found his way to the presentation room remains a mystery. When there his troubles began.

The room reserved for Americans was the one given also to the English. Mr. Mason was immediately surrounded by citizens of our free land, done up in court costume that, either through the awkwardness of the wearers or from the fact that the hired dresses did not fit them comfortably, made them resemble the armies on the stage in spectacular dramas, that stalk about conscious of the jeers and laughter of the audience. Crowding about their unhappy Minister, they begged to know what they were to do, where place themselves and how to act? The appearance of the diplomatist was as ludicrous as his position was pitiable. The back of his unbuttoned coat made a straight line from collar to tail. That part of his rotund person which the satirical Benton said was content only when filled with oysters, seemed to round out to twice its ordinary size, while his cocked hat was fixed firmly to the back of his good-natured old head. Firmly grasping his dress-sword, he rolled to and fro, using language more remarkable for its force than polish in reply to the troublesome questions of the excited crowd.

Strange to relate, an English *attache* came to the relief of the perplexed Minister. He begged pardon for his intrusion, and said that he saw the Minister and his *attaches* were new to the business, and begged leave to suggest that if Mr. Mason would place his compatriots on one side of the room, in a line, he, the Minister, could observe the manner the English Ambassador went through the ceremony. It consisted merely in walking backwards before the Emperor, and presenting each one by name, with his or her residence.

The line was soon formed. A new trouble presented itself. The people to be introduced, each by name, were strangers to Mr. Mason. He did not know their several cognomens, and walking up and down the line he demanded earnestly that they should "sing out their names." But when their names were so sung out he found that he could not remember them.

While thus engaged the Emperor and suite entered, and the presentation of the English began. Mr. Mason ceased his demand for names, and gazed earnestly at the process being gone through with, that he might learn something of his duties. The Americans ceased talking, and settled in a fixed stare at the world-wide celebrity before them.

I know of no shock more positively disagreeable than one's first view of Louis Napoleon on foot, and near enough for accurate criticism. He sits tall, and in carriage or on horseback appears at his best. But on foot his short, thin legs and long body make up an awkward figure, below the medium height; and one looks in vain at the retreating forehead, weak chin, narrow, drooping shoulders, and broad hips for any of the well-known and distinctive marks of the Bonaparte family. One gazed hopelessly into the dull, glazed eyes, that have an unpleasant resemblance to those of a deceased mackerel, at his red bottle-nose, and retreating chin, to find evidences of intellect and character. He was dressed on this occasion in tight breeches, that showed to a disadvantage his short, slender legs, while the close-fitting coat was so clumsy that it suggested concealed armor. He strove, evidently, to hide a slight limp, the origin of which I never heard explained.

The English presentation came at last to an end, and Mr. Mason's task began. Remembering the name of his first victim he succeeded, without blunder, in making the American Muggins and the Third Napoleon acquainted with each other. But with the next our Minister came to a full stop. He could not remember the name, and the poor man tried in vain by a stage whisper to communicate the magic word. The Emperor waited with that calm indifference which is far more aggravating than any expression of impatience. He waited without result, and he might have so waited an indefinite time, for the wretched man whose introduction stopped the way suddenly grew red in the face, and lost all power of articulation. Judge Mason saw apoplexy before him, when relief came in the shape of a happy idea that struck his diplomatic brain. Stepping back a few paces he exclaimed:—

"I have the honor to introduce your Majesty to all these good people. They are all Americans."

This mode of presenting, by platoon, was new to his Majesty aforesaid; but accepting the situation, he withdrew a few paces, so as to take in the entire line, and then began his usual speech on such occasions:—

"You have done me a great compliment, ladies and gentlemen, by coming so far to visit my court. You come from a great country. I remember your country—I was once there myself—"

At this point a tall, awkward New Englander, looking at the court thus referred to through a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, thought it about time to say something to relieve the general sense of restraint, and so cried out, in a very insinuating, soothing, though rather nasal tone:—

"And we were very glad to have you among us, your Majesty."

A burly gentleman, full of conceit, and gorgeously decorated with a medal some enthusiastic fire company had presented him, indignant that any other than himself should presume to speak, added, in a loud voice:—

"And we hope soon to see you there again, your Majesty."

The proposition, made so heartily, to resume travels once more that had proven so mean and miserable, disconcerted his Imperial Majesty to such an extent that he abruptly terminated the review, by gathering up his side-arms and going off almost at a canter. This absurd scene was acted quietly enough, the disposition to laugh being controlled by the politeness so general in the polished capital of France, and by the restraint necessary to success in establishing the elaborate etiquette of a new court. One, only, failed to hide his intense satisfaction. A large man, in a very gay court dress, found afterwards to be the Master of Horse, indulged in a grin that extended from ear to ear the moment the Emperor's back was turned, and the Master of Horse saved himself from a horse-laugh by punching violently his companion as they marched away.

The line of presented Americans immediately broke ranks, and surrounding the two unfortunates who had thus unexpectedly terminated the imperial interview so dear to the American heart, poured out their indignation in language more pointed than polite. The elongated nuisance from New England, who had opened the conversation with the Third Napoleon to relieve his embarrassment, seized on a very fleshy woman, and began waltzing to the first notes of music that smote upon his ear. As it was in violation of court etiquette for any one to waltz before the imperial quadrille had ended, a number of flunkies started in pursuit of the wrongdoers. This created some confusion, and in the midst of it came the cry of "Make way," "Open a passage, will you?" and above the crowd was seen a tall yellow feather, violently agitated as the pennant of a ship in a head-sea. Directly the Minister and family were discovered being conducted to the diplomatic benches, where seats had been reserved. On reaching the place designated, Mr. Mason found that the stout gentleman from New York with the fire company's decoration, and bravely flanked by seven daughters, had been mistaken for the American Minister, and was in quiet possession of honors and comfort.

"Well," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "I'll be ——" But words failed to do the subject justice.

Thus ended our Presentation at Court.

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STILL ANOTHER.

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
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25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
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7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
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207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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Capital, $500,000.

Assets...$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The London *Athenæum*, in a re[illegible] of "the Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral," gives the following interesting sketch of the site, and the buildings which preceded the present one:—

Dean Milman ignores London before the Roman period; but he admits that the hill on which the Cathedral stands must have been of importance in every period. The theory that a temple to Diana was erected there is strengthened by the discovery, in 1830, when excavations for the foundation of Goldsmiths' Hall were being made, of a stone altar bearing the image of the goddess. The Dean adds, in reference to the story of a temple to Apollo having preceded the Abbey at Westminster, "My dear friend, the Dean of Westminster must produce an image of Apollo, as like that of the Belvidere as this to the Diana of the Louvre, before he can fairly compete with us for the antiquity of heathen worship." A Roman camp, a Saxon temple, then an episcopal see fixed in London by Mellitus, the companion of St. Augustine; next a cathedral built by Ethelbert King of Kent, with the sanction of Sebert, King of the East Angles; a relapse to heathenism, and finally the restoration of St. Paul's by the famous St. Erkenwald, early in the seventh century, and often to be swept by fire, are incidents of the early history of the great London hill and its summit. Among gifts made to the church, that by Ethelbert to the estate of Tillingham, Essex, "even now contributes largely to the maintenance of the fabric."

Among the bishops of the Norman period perhaps the most remarkable was Gilbert, the great philosopher, who loved money as much as philosophy. After his death, his boots, full of gold and silver, were carried to the Exchequer, and the people held that the most consummate of philosophers might be the greatest of fools. The king who seized the cash thought otherwise. After a new cathedral church had been built, such a one as made the wielders of Wren's pickaxes blaspheme as they battered at the ruins left by the Great Fire, it became the scene of high events. The citizens had acquired such an opinion of their power that they believed they possessed, in fact, what was allowed them in theory, the right of naming their king when the throne was vacant. Few things more stirred the Londoners to wrath than to hear their king called, in papal decrees, the Pope's "vassal." The presence of foreign prelates, lording it in the capital, stirred the pulses of those valiant citizens. The English clergy themselves bowed the head with shame at the subjection and slavery in which they were held by Italians, and many gave loud and indignant tongue to their feelings. Lay citizens and clergy alike beheld with aversion the gorgeous spectacle of a papal legate enthroned in St. Paul's, and placing himself above the sovereign by enacting laws and enforcing money tributes, and playing lord paramount over them. The Londoners were men who would not endure oppression from the King himself; still less would they tolerate that the King should be accounted a "vassal" by the Pope. In no place did the national sentiment on this matter find more lusty expression than in and about St. Paul's. These Londoners loved not tyranny at any man's hands; and they resented ill words the same as ill deeds. When they cried, "Down with the Inns of Court!" because they hated the lawyers generally, and Archbishop Sudbury, the Chancellor, in particular, Sudbury was indiscreet enough to call the sufficiently irritated Londoners "a shoeless rabble!" It was an aspersion on their gentility. They, therefore, donned their best shoes, went about St. Paul's, took counsel together, grasped tight hold of their weapons, and murdered Sudbury outright. The pious but angry fellows made a distinction. They would not lay rude hand on the prelate, they only murdered the Chancellor.

From a very early period, however, the popular voice and the popular presence established themselves somewhat rudely in St. Paul's. In Edward the Third's time petty dealers exposed their wares for sale inside the church. The more sacred the day the more active was the market; and the fair in nave and aisles was most thronged while service or sermon was going on within hearing. With this there was worse sacrilege, such as Lambeth Marsh and Bethnal Green cannot now match on their worst Sundays. The summits of the pillars, their tracery work, and about the rich cornices were the coigns of vantage occupied by multitudes of birds, especially pigeons and jackdaws. It was the delight of the London lads of the day to carry their bows and arrows to the interior of the Cathedral and to amuse themselves in bringing down the birds, and with them, of course, some bit of sculptured ornament struck by their bolts. All sorts of noisy games were at the same time carried on both within and without the church, and many a beautiful and costly painted window was mutilated by these Londoners, who were, however, sufficiently pious to pause for a while when they were threatened with excommunication. When the voice of the threatener died out and left no echo, the apprentices and nice young gentlemen of those days were at their iniquitous fun again.

Meanwhile, every possible illustration of ecclesiastical grandeur was to be seen there too; royal funeral pomps, marriage solemnities, episcopal enthronations, solemn convocations, fierce and uncharitable debatings, and —most memorable—the proclamation of the first capital sentence under the writ for burning heretics, A. D. 1400. The proclamation could not deter free inquirers from reading the "Lantern of Light," which was a good book that was a scandal to "ultra Papists." These cried "fire and fagot!" but many a wise man in the devout congregation of St. Paul's agreed with their Bishop, Pecock, who averred that "the clergy will be condemned at the last day, if by free will they draw not men into consent of true faith otherwise than by fire and sword and hangment." On the other hand, there were men of authority in St. Paul's who would not take even a heretic's life but on warrant of Scripture. When a religious man desired to destroy a religious opponent who was skeptical and inquiring, it was hard if he could not find a text that should suit his purpose. A weak spirit or two once breathed a prayer for mercy towards the Lollards. "Mercy!" cried one who had that dangerous thing, a "little learning',—"What does St. Paul say, 'Hereticum hominem post unam et alteram correptionem, devita!' "—*De vita!*" he repeated with fiercer emphasis, as meaning not *devita*, "Avoid him," but—"Out of life with him!" and heretics were destroyed through this interpretation of a clerical jester, who saw no joke in heresy.

In the most dangerous of these periods the cathedral itself hardly illustrated a serious religious sentiment. There were preachings, prayings, and recantings enough in the Church and at the famous Cross, but the temple was also a city market, a fashionable place of resort, a trysting-point for people who met for various purposes, and an exchange for the transaction of affairs and collecting of news. The pillars and the walls of the nave were covered with advertisements, secular as well as clerical. There was a reading of these, and a discussing and a walking to and fro, and a chaffering and ruffling, with now and then a gallant or citizen or buxom wench who would compound for the profanation by turning aside for a minute or two to worship at mass or listen to a sermon when the latter was in English, *ad populum*. It is curious to observe how, while these things were tolerated, small observances were enforced. If an apprentice entered the church with his cap on, or a gallant kept covered, he was rudely brought to civility by the vergers. Beggars would totter in, out of the hot summer sun or the winter snow, and, weary, filthy, and sleepy, would lie down in the midst of clean worshippers. The vergers had to rouse these unwholesome visitants and bid them move on! The nave, too, was at one time the favorite walking place of all the frail and saucy beauty of the city. In very early times these damsels, when caught, and especially if they were dressed more demonstratively than the law allowed, were fiddled out of the city in mock procession, which only left the not deeply blushing offenders at the entrance to Cock Lane. The readers of "Ned Ward" will remember that, in more recent days, the public mad galleries at St. Luke's were to these persons what St. Paul's was before, and the Quadrant became in our own period. Dean Milman thinks that in the earlier times, the instructions for keeping objectionable personages out of the cathedral were seldom or never carried out with rigid severity.

As the period of the Reformation approached and was reached, it cannot be said that manners improved. Morals and customs hardly knew a change. The ruthless destruction of beautiful realities, as well as of things encouraging harmless sentiment, was a disgrace to all concerned. Dean Milman alludes to a curious and not creditable letter about a rich cross, adorned with jewels, secretly taken from the church by Smythe, a residentiary, and presented to Anne Boleyn, with the understanding that he would have her favor in certain transactions with the Dean and Chapter. The things done openly were even worse than this stealing and receiving. The old preaching could not have been in accordance with practice, or the people would have thought and spoken more becomingly of what the priests had described as the Real Presence, while they acted as if there was neither Presence nor Reality. Popular slang called the mystery of the Sacrament by the irreverent appellation of "Jack-in-the-box." Popular poets wrote coarse and vulgar ballads, which were answered from the other side in ballads equally coarse and vulgar, sung in support of religion and purity. "Ridley preached in vain. Sunday after Sunday the Cathedral was thronged, not with decent and respectable citizens, but with a noisy rabble, many of them boys, to hear unseemly language on that solemn rite, so sacred to all religious minds, so passionately adored by those of the old faith."

Yet all laws intended to preserve the Cathedral from public profanation seem to have been disregarded. The people appeared to consider it their own house and ground, at least when it was not used for some especially gorgeous Church or State ceremony. Under the Tudors the public had established a right of way. The thoroughfare was theirs as unquestioned as Cheapside. Brewers traversed it from north to south or south to north with their laden drays drawn by their clattering teams of heavy horses; bakers passed through with their loaves on their head, or drove through in their carts; mules, horses, dogs, all were employed, as well as men, in the porterage of every species, often of the heaviest wares; and the noisiest thoroughfare in London was this road through St. Paul's Cathedral. Every attempt to suppress the abuse, save the prohibition of passage for quadrupeds, seems to have failed. Fine and imprisonment were not sufficient to deter offenders. Elizabeth, however, took means to succeed better than her predecessors in restoring something like decorum and suppressing anything approaching to riot. She set up a pillory in the church-yard, close to the bishop's residence. The first man fixed in it was condemned for a fray in the church. *Fixed* is the suitable term, seeing that he was nailed by the ears to the post, and he was unfixed simply by cutting his head away from them, when the unlucky fellow was sent earless home.

Elizabeth would have no more shooting, no more arrow-flying, no more drawing of daggers either within or near the Cathedral; no more dealing therein was to be allowed, no walking up and down, no barganing, loitering, gossiping, no profanation of any sort, during divine service. At other hours of the day the open Cathedral nave was the show-ground of fashion—the asylum of those who shunned daylight. Paul's Walk had its moodish hours and its moodish ways, and gradually even Queen Bess' proclamation became but as idle thunder. Horses and mules did not recover their right or custom of entry, but every other nuisance did. The idle went there out of idleness; the hungry were there when other men were at the ordinaries; and the former were said to dine with Duke Humphrey, whom popular error transferred from his tomb in St. Alban's to one which was occupied by a Beauchamp in St. Paul's. In his lifetime the good Duke never let hungry guest depart with the appetite he brought with him, for he was the most hospitable of hosts, and he especially loved to have scholars at his table. With the idle and the hungry were plumed cavaliers, and thieves looking after their purses; painted women ogling fools, and ruffians watching the women. Merchants congregated on ground of their own; gulls read swindling advertisements, or yielded themselves to rascals who lived by them. Parasites walked by the side of haughty patrons, and flattered them loudly as they walked; others made savory jests, at which their patrons smiled with a scorn as if they were half indignant that they could be brought to smile at anything. There was not a more fashionable, and at the same time a more villainous locality. If it was a scandal to divines, it was also a study for dramatists. Comedy and Farce borrowed examples from it, and exaggerated nothing they had borrowed. The middle aisle of St. Paul's occupies the stage in the third act of Ben Jonson's *Every Man Out of His Humor*. It is peopled by impudence, rascalry, and uncleanness. "Shift," the knave of the play, posts, without being observed, certain bills on the walls, and as Dean Milman remarks, "Precious bills they were to be read on the walls of a church!" But saith "Shift," "If I were to deny the manuscripts, I were worthy to be banished the middle aisle forever." The noise that prevailed there was compared by Bishop Earls to that of bees—"a strange hum mixed of walking, tongues, and feet," and, as he sharply notes, "were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel." It was the very statute fair of clerical hirelings themselves; "it is," says Earls, "the market of young lecturers whom you may cheapen here, at all rates and sizes." When reformation entirely changed this scene, this class of men still lingered about the place, like disengaged actors at a stage-door. In later years they were the "tattered cassocks" who paced the precincts, the "threepenny curates," who dozed in the boxes of the Chapter Coffee House, waiting to be hired. They were not exacting, as their designation implies. They were ready to read service or sermon for twopence and a cup of coffee. These men, too, have long since disappeared. Their immediate successors were the "Jobbing Parsons," prouder fellows, who would do another man's duty for a guinea, yet who were not so proud but they would perform it for half the money. In the present day clerical agencies furnish substitutes at reasonable prices, and some of these gentlemen are "originals" of the very rarest quality. But to return for an instant to the period of Bishop Earls (*ob.* Bishop of Salisbury, 1665), it is to be observed that Paul's Walk then was what the Stock Exchange is now, in one respect. There were invented half the current jokes of the day; there were coined and stamped half the lies that bewildered simple, honest souls. Looking at the place in another of its phases, it was the "Finish," at which rakes, bloods, swash-bucklers, and all fast individuals by whatever other name designated, consummated the day's iniquity. After the play, after the tavern, after issuing from places of resort which the Bishop names without scruple, "men have still some oaths left to swear here." At this time, moreover, one circumstance in the fashion of the place is remarkable. The sisterhood was no more to be seen than the horses and mules. "The visitants," says the Bishop, "are all men without exception, but the principal inhabitants and possessors are stale knights and captains out of service; men of long rapiers and breeches," and so forth. The very senses are shocked by some of the details to be read about St. Paul's and the indecencies openly practised there. It was spared no profanation, in the worst of acts as well as the worst of words. Heathen temples had the homage of a cleaner respect from poor pagans. A couple of snakes painted crosswise on the exterior saved each temple from all offense; but at St. Paul's there was no respect for the sacred edifice, outside or inside.

After fire, neglect, violence, decay, and other causes had led to a condition which necessitated the works of reparation by Inigo Jones, in Charles the First's reign, one of the many means for providing the sums required to complete the work was the levying of heavy mulcts for moral delinquencies, and applying them for the completion of the Cathedral. The oftener men offended against morality the better for the funds of the Cathedral. Such offenders were fined heavily for their pleasantest sins, and we are told "the common saying spread abroad again that, in another sense, St. Paul's was restored out of the sins of the people." We may add that Inigo Jones, with all his genius, marred what he was set to make whole. His work was that of a ruthless restorer. He defaced what was left of the old Gothic beauty, and faced the west entrance with a Roman portico. It was like painting the portrait of a man in mixed costume belonging to ages wide apart.

The example, however, served bad purpose in the succeeding century. When the boy Louis the Fifteenth recovered from the attack, supposed to be smallpox, the people of Metz manifested their gratitude to God by destroying the picturesque glory of their Cathedral. They added the portico, which still masks its beauty. The smallpox itself could not more effectually distroy the grace of feature and expression in man.

The details of the great fire, which destroyed this restored St. Paul's, are taken from Pepys, Evelyn, and Taswell. As a whole, the Cathedral dated from William the Conqueror, but it had undergone many a change between its creation and its fall. The Westminster Boys worked like men in doing their utmost to check the fire, and the honor is awarded them of having been most instrumental in saving St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. Burnet remarks that he never heard of any person being burnt or trodden to death at the fire.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of 2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier, Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
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KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ....$100 | STEERAGE $35
to London .... 105 | to London 40
to Paris .... 115 | to Paris 47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ....$90 | Liverpool $30
Halifax .... 20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer .... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT ....Brocande ....Saturday, Oct. 3
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin ....$140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin ....$145 | Second cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22½ Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF LACE GOODS, SCOTCH AND IRISH EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC., ETC., by order of MR. ROBERT MACDONALD.

On Wednesday.

Feb 24, 1869, on four months' credit, comprising full lines of new and desirable goods, just landed per City of Paris and Queen.

Also, same day, about 1000 dozen hoop skirts and 500 dozen French and American corsets. 2 22 2t

On Thursday.

Feb 25, 1869 we will sell about 1000 lots Paris fancy goods and notions, bales German carpets, full lines clothing, etc. Particulars hereafter. 2 22 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Feb. 25 at 10 o'clock. Also, a large assortment of city made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 2 22 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

will sell

On Wednesday Morning,

February 24, at 1 o'clock, 175 bbls Spirits, consisting of Corn and Molasses Whisky, and pure old Rye. Also, 100 demijohns of fine assorted Liquors, etc. etc. 2 22 2t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.

A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc, etc.

A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
222mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

25 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 A. M., under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, the following serviceable Quartermaster Property, not now required by the United States, to wit:—

10 Mules,
6,000 Wagon Bows,
15,000 Do. & Amb. Spokes,
1,500 Sawed Felloes,
100 Bent do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not ironed,
100 Wagon do., ironed,
4,350 Doubletrees,
200 Singletrees,
500 Wagon Hounds,
100 Wagon Bolsters,
1 Coal Yard Scale,
25 Horses,
20,000 pounds Iron assrt'd,
20,000 feet lumber, do.
200 Wagon Wheels,
50 Amb. do.,
150 Tailgates,
100 Hubs, assorted,
400 Spreaders,
100 Amb. do.,
1,000 Feed Troughs,
4 Timber Trucks,
1 Pile Driver,

together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of Ambulance Harness, one Barge, Tools, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope, Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacks, etc. etc.

The steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be offered at Sixth Street Wharf on Wednesday, 24th, at 11 A.

Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules offered.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
2 15 7t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz:—800 Wooden Bedsteads, 1000 Iron Bedsteads, 1600 Cots, 1400 Camp Kettles, 500 Tin Plates, old Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc. etc. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

2 17 6t] C SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30½

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
1m PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, February 23 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
RACE, No. 1309—Brick and Frame Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 2040—Modern Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 114—Hotel and Dwelling.
MARKET and STRAWBERRY, S. W. corner—Store.
STRAWBERRY, No. 2—Brick Store.
CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres.
OREGON—Building Lots.
DELAWARE COUNTY (Penna.)—Saw Mill, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.
MASTER, No. 1842—Modern Dwelling.
BERKS and APPLE—Large Lot.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1218—Dwelling and Stable.
SECOND (South), No. 616—Store and Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE and JEFFERSON—Four Brick Stores and Dwellings.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1165—Store and Dwelling.
CHATHAM, Northeast of Somerset—Dwelling.
CUMBERLAND, No. 571—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $150 a year, well secured.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 721—Brick Dwelling.

STOCKS.
25 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company.
5 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
25 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
56 shares Girard National Bank.
343 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company. 2 19 3t
$500 Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway Company bonds.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.
37 shares Fourth National Bank.

Sale at No. 905 Cherry street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning.

23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 905 Cherry street, the neat household furniture, including oiled walnut parlor suit covered with green reps neat dining-room furniture, oak extension table, china and glass ware, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, hair mattresses, imperial and Venetian carpets kitchen furniture, etc. 2 20 2t

SALE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, February 23, 24, and 25, at 4 o'clock, at the auction store, a fine collection of English books, comprising the best authors in all departments of literature and the fine arts. Catalogues now ready. [2 20 4t

NOTICE—ELEGANT FURNITURE.

The stock of elegant furniture manufactured by George J. Henkels, Lacy & Co., to be sold at the auction rooms on Friday next, is now arranged for examination. 2 22 4t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS. THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF C. W. F. CALVERT, ESQ., No. 1517 N. BROAD STREET.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Mr. C. W. F. Calvert to announce for public sale his entire private collection of highest class modern paintings, previous to his departure for Europe. The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, On Thursday Evening,

Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the artists represented are:—

Nerdenberg,
Te Henvel,
Carl Boker,
H. Savry,
Hulck,
Vanderbin,
Verwee,
Sondermann,
Stroebel,
De Mulda,
Reyten,
W. Koekkoek,
G. Engelhardt
Vander Waarden
J. Kruseman,
J Weischelbrinck
Charles Leickert,
Thomas Sully,
E. D. Lewis,
G. W. Nicholson,
A. Van Willis,
James Hamilton,
Bonfield,
Laurent de Beul,
Von Seben,
F. Musin,
Von Severdonck,
Jacobsen,
J. F. Herring,
Litschauer,
Raoux,
M. A. Koekkoek,
Loemans,
H. Werner,
W. Angus,

And others.

Sale positively without the least reserve.

Open for inspection on Monday. 2 20 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, [2 17 5t

ALSO,

60 CASES HATS,

Of various styles and qualities, from a jobbing hat house.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Feb. 25 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 19 5t

ALSO,

20 CASES BLACK ITALIAN SEWING SILK, in original cases, of the importation of Messrs. WERNER, ITSCHNER & CO., each case containing 60 packages. 4½ oz pure silk to the package.

N. B.—The above is a prime article, guaranteed to be all uniform in quality, sizes, assortment, and weight.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil cloths, etc. 2 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Administrator's Sale.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Tuesday Evening,

Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the collection of paintings, sold by order of Administrator, comprising 112 paintings, including works of Hamilton, Lambdin, Winner, Lewis, Bispham, Jaillard, Gomewald, Sommer, Bolt, Bensed, Harwood, Wilson, Tillman and others.

Catalogues are ready, and the Paintings will be ready for examination on Saturday. 2 20 3t

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

Just received per steamer City of New York, direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers by royal authority, Sheffield, England.

On Wednesday Evening.

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of the above elegant ware, comprising tea sets, with urns to match, of new designs; large trays, from 18 to 30 inches; wine and pickle stands; cake and fruit baskets; breakfast and dinner castors in great variety; ice pitchers; spoon goblets; syrup pitchers; salt stands; mugs; drinking cups; tete-a tete sets; flower vases; revolving butter dishes; epergnes, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Also, a full assortment of pearl and ivory handle cutlery, with carvers to match.

Also, spoons, forks, and ladles of various kinds.

Goods open for examination on Tuesday. 2 22 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

On Monday Evening.

February 22 at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, valuable miscellaneous works from private libraries

Also, a number of fine English engravings. [2 20 2t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME WALNUT ORGAN, SIX FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT BOOKCASES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, HARNESS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very desirable furniture, including — Handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth and reps; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; very superior dining-room furniture; 2 elegant rosewood piano fortes; handsome walnut organ, suitable for concerts, parlor or church; melodeon; 6 fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors in gilt frames; 2 handsome oiled walnut bookcases; chandeliers; walnut office table and desk; handsome Brussels, imperial, and other carpets; 48 superior dining-room chairs; spring mattresses; carriage harness, etc. 2 22 2t

Sale at No. 971 North Sixth street.

SURPLUS HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Elegant English brussels and other Carpets, French Clock, Fine Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated Ware, etc.

On Thursday morning.

February 25, at 10 o'clock at No. 971 North Sixth street, below Girard avenue, by catalogue, the surplus handsome household furniture, including walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, elegant carved walnut chamber suits, mahogany and cottage chamber furniture, fine French mantel clock, runs 21 days; handsome English Brussels, imperial and other carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses, china, glass and plated ware; kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. 2 17 7t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 6 29

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

YONKERS

AND

NEW YORK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid........$500,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	755·47
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Metropolitan National Bank)	8,176·81
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission	35,290·48
Amounts of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	116,300·00
Amount of Stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States Bonds, 1881	100,000	$111,250	
do 5 20s, 1864	200,000	215,500	
do 5-20s, 1865	100,000	107,000	
New York State Bd's, '77	31,000	33,170	466,920 00

Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security per loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value........ 107,100·00

	Par Value.	Market Value.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1864	$25 000	$27,500
Erie RR. 4th Mor'ge Bds	10 000	9,000
Harlem RR. 1st do	2,000	2 000
Phœnix Nat. Bank Stock	15,000	16,200
St. Nicholas do do	5,000	5,300
Continental do do	6,600	6,000
Widows' Orphans' Life Insurance Com'y Stock	10,000	11,000
Security Insurance Co	10,000	10,000
Universal Life Insurance Company	8,000	8,000
U. S. Guaranty and Indemnity Co	55,000	70,000
Guardian Fire Insur'ce Company	1 000	750
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865	7,000	7,700
do do do	7,500	7,500
Bank of North America	1,000	1,000
New York Central R.R. Stock	10,000	15,000
N. Y. Central R.R. Stock	10,000	15 000
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865	10'500	11,550
Nat. Bank of Yonkers	1,000	1,000
Rutger's Insurance Co	1,000	1,500
	190,100	211,850

Accrued interest not yet due	15,081·00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—	
Salvage due on losses paid	7,000 00
Due Company on Policy of reinsur'ce	2,850 00
Office furniture	3,500 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	2,442·13
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	21,545·69
Amount of losses resisted by the Co	3,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—Rent	667·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	194,350 62

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	444,870·74
Amount of Premiums earned	395,319·09
Interest received from investments	41,644·96

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums—$23,732 deducted from premiums received above	
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid, deducted from premiums received above.........$386,792 00	
Amount of Dividends declared during the year	50,000·00
Amount of Dividends paid	50,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Co	119,562 61

RICHARD A. FRANKLIN, President.

WM. CONNER, Jr., Vice-President.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid........$1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	435,025·00
Cash on hand	1,344 18
Cash in Banks	99,621·85
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	273,831·81
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate	46,100·00

	Par Value.	
United States Five twenty Bonds	$125,500	139,239·37
Missouri State Bonds	25,000	22,562·50
Virginia State Bonds	46,776	26,935·68
Tennessee State Bonds	26,000	18,005 00
Alabama State Bonds	10,000	9,000 00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000	12,360 00
New Haven City Bonds	51,000	51,000·00
65 shares National Tradesmen's Bank, N. H	6,500	9,165 00
590 shares Second National Bank, N. H	59,000	76,700·00
200 shares Yale National Bank, N. H	20,000	24,000 00
558 shares National Bank, N. H	55,800	75,330·00
600 shares New Haven County National Bank, N. H	6,000	6,900 00
90 shares Mechanics' National Bank, N. H	5,000	7,785 00
53 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. H	2,650	3,127 00
150 shares New Britain National Bank, New Britain, Conn	15,000	17,100·00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
10 shares Clinton National Bank	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000·00
10 shares American Fire Insurance Co., N Y	1,000	1,000	1,000 00
300 shares Adams Manufacturing Co., Castleboro, Vt	30,000	30,000	15,500·00

Accrued Interest not yet due and rents accrued	14,896·28
Cash loaned on call	4,616 24
Bills Receivable for Inland Premiums	59,855·20
Sundry Balances due the Company	78,527·21
Fire and Inland Salvages, Agency Supplies, Office Furniture, and Sundry Investments	93,347·07

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$27,872·33
Amount of Losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	32,260 00
Amount of Losses resisted by the Company	8,500·03
Amount of Interest due and unpaid on Scrip	30·68
Amount reclaimable on Perpetual Policies	48,775·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	681,930·45

INCOME.

Amount of Cash premiums received	$1,979,659·25
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	46,392·50
Amount of premiums earned	1,685,030 00
Interest received from investments	35,356 52
Income from all other sources—specifying what sources—Rents	18,488·08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,331,746·01
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	8,589·91
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	97,580·61
Amount of dividends declared during year	100,000·00
Amount of dividends paid	100,000·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	840,617·48
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	80,431·40
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	109,016·38
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	

Par Value.	Market Value.
$100	$103

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.

WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid........$200,000·00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	5,380·00
Cash on hand	540 00
Cash in Bank	7,937·08
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	8,631·10
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	263,038·00

Shares.	Par Value.	Market Value.
1927 National Bank of Commerce, Prov.	$96,350	$98,277
500 Globe National Bk., Providence	25,000	27,500
200 Fourth National Bank, Prov	20,000	21,000
150 Northern Bank, Providence	15,000	14,250
400 Lime Rock Nat'nal Bank, Prov	20,000	21,200
200 Fifth National Bk., Providence	10,000	11,400
101 Merchants' Nat'nal Bank, Prov	5,050	5,454
145 American National Bank, Prov	7,250	7,757
200 National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	20,000	25,000
300 Fourth National Bank, N. Y	30 000	39,600
	$248,000	$263,038

Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value.		20,623·91
Bills receivable for marine risks	$3,057·25	
Bills receivable other than those taken for marine risks.	10,066 66	
Rents accrued	500 00	
Personal property	1,000·00	
	$20,623·91	

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	5,820·45
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	16,950·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	399·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	1,076·87
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	46,086·88

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, deducting reinsurance and return premiums		103,476·48
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums—note for marine premiums		1,207·25
Interest received from investments		22,355·74
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources		6,212·72
Interest	199·82	
Rents	6,012 90	

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	72,748·36
Amount of dividends declared during year	8 000 00
Amount of dividends paid	8,236·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,020·14
Amount of taxes paid by Company	5,622·47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	5,670·76

S. MAURAN, President.

J. S. PARISH, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

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No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

LUMBERMAN'S

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

CHICAGO, ILL.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock—full paid........$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	4,995·66
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks—in Union National Bank of Chicago	16,284 52
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	8,595 14
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest is due and owing	43,089·02
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
206 5-20 U. S. Bonds	$99 500	106,656 37	106,656·37
1 10 40 do.	500	530 00	530 00

Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock—its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
Government 5-20s	$19,800	$21,210·75	$19,500·00
" 10-40s	700	742·00	700 00
1st Nat. Bk. of Chicago.	42 800	53,500·00	39,000 00
Third " "	15,706	21,195 00	14,900 00
Fourth " "	3 000	3,000 00	2,489 00
Fifth " "	28,500	28,500 00	25,475 00
Commercial "	9,000	9,900 00	8,200 00
Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Co., Chicago	1 500	2,250 00	850 00
City National Bank	5,100	5,100·00	5,100·00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co	1,100	1,914 00	850 00
Cook Co (Ill.) War Fund Bonds	2,300	2,173,50	2,075 00
Mechanical Bakery of Chicago	2,500	2,500 00	1,700 00
Chicago Fruit House Co	6,000	1,800 00	1,425 00
Chicago Dock Co	11,200	11,200 00	8,500·00
Fireman's Insurance Co. of Chicago	9,000	9 000 00	8,850·00
Chicago Tribune Co	8,000	32,000 00	6,800·00
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago	2,000	2,200 00	2,000 00
Chicago City Railway Co	2,500	1,875·00	2,500·00
Merchants' Insurance Co. of Chicago	7,500	7,500 00	6,300·00
Lumberman's Ins. Co. of Chicago	3,000	3,000 00	1,650·00
Young Men's Christian Association Scrip of Chicago	5,000	4,000·00	2,493 50
National Watch Company of Elgin	3,000	3,000·00	3,000·00
Merchants' Union Express Co	2,500	400·00	750·00
	$191,770	$227,960 25	

Interest accrued and not due	123 94
Other available miscellaneous assets	51,221·58

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,711 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,800 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	746 31
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	87,147·69

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	224,223 77
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
For Inland Insurance not yet paid	712 50
Amount of Premiums earned	137,788 56
Interest received from investments	29,604·65

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year.	122,943 77
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	695·58
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	15,091·62
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	43,473·90
Amount of taxes paid by the Company.	11,672·99
Amount of all other expenses and obligations	17,451·27

Par and Market Value of the Company's Stock per share:—
Par Value, $100. Market Value, $100.

HERMAN G. POWERS, President.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Secretary.

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INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

WORCESTER, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

Capital Stock, full paid........ ....

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	$50,000·00
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Central National)	8,420 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate on which there is less than one year's interest	184 582·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	900 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	270,195·00

	Par Val.	Market Val.
U. S Bonds of 1881 and Five twenties	$100,000	$110,300
1 Massachusetts Bond	1,000	1,200
Rhode Island Bonds	10 000	10,000
City of Portland Bonds	5 000	5 000
Bank Stocks	37,200	46,456
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	76,900	97,209

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value..... 34,475 00

	Par value.	Market value.	Loaned.
1 U. S. Gov. Bond, $500	$500	$550	$500
6 " " " $1000	6000	6,600	6,000
60 shs People's Fire Insurance Company	6000	7,800	1,500
60 shs Worcester Gas Light Company		7,500	6,000
20 shs Eagle Stove Co		2,500	500
20 shs Mercantile Savings Bank		2,200	1,500
12 shs Central Nat. B'k		1,500	1,200
228 shs Bay State S. & L. Company		25,080	12,000
100 shs Lincoln Wharf Company		10,000	5,000
On personal property			275
		63,730	34,475

Interest on investments due and unpaid		8,037·35
Accrued interest not yet due		3,867·00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value		11,761·04
Loans on Personal security	$3,900·00	
Town Loans	5,000·00	
Office Furniture	1,691 04	
Rents accrued	1,170 00	

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due		175 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	estimated	7,825 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company		
Amount of Mutual Dividends unpaid		1,865·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks (Estimated at 50 per cent.)		197,843 00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	308,867 82
Interest received from investments	29,618·46
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	4,491·00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year		153,127 27
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	estimated	17,557·54
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid		
Amount of dividends declared during the year		22,000·00
Amount of dividends paid		22,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		15,251·19
Amount of taxes and stamps paid by the Company		18,117·71
Amount of all other expenditures:—		
Paid mutual dividends	$7,328·07	7,944·63
Real estate repairs	616·56	

Par Value.	Market Value.
$100	$130

HENRY CHAPIN, President.

AUG. N. CURRIER, Secretary.

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INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital stock, full-paid........$500,000·00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		$60,000·00
Cash on hand		5,076·91
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:—		
Agawam National Bank	$10,111·44	
Third National Bank	7,471·28	17,582·72
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		44,500 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		81,591·66
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		2,330 00
Amount of Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value		620,482 00

	Par Value.	Market Value.
U. S. 6s of 1881, Registered Bonds	$50,000	$57,375
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	170,000	185,700
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	30,000	32,100
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	10,000	11,125
1117 sh. Bank Stock	111,700	137,870
1367 sh. Railroad Stock	136,700	180,632
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds	1,500	1,500
Potsdam and Watertown R. R. Bonds	7,000	7,000
St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Bonds	5,000	4,700
Union Pacific	5,000	5,000
Springfield Aqueduct Company Stock	6,000	6 480

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value...... 53,288·54

	Market Value.	Amount Loaned.
9 shares Chicopee Nat. Bank Stock, Springfield	$1377	$800 00
10 shares Agawam	1300	1,000·00
83 shares Howard	3643	3,300 00
5 shares Third	650	1,500·00
10 shares Agawam	1300	
1 bond U. S. 5-20 Coupon	1080	1,000·00
2 bonds U. S. 5-20 Coupon	1620	1,400 00
57 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and I. R. R	4332	6,600 00
26 shares Third Nat. Bank	3380	
24 shares Third Nat. Bank	3320	2,238·54
33 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	4270	3,000 00
30 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	3900	12,600 00
56 shares First National Bank	7000	
15 shares Third Nat. Bank	1950	
2 Bonds Western Union Telegraph Co	1600	8,000·00
60 shares Central Nat. Bank, N. Y	6300	
20 sh. Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank, N Y	2500	
1 bond Detroit, Monroe, and Cleveland R R	1000	1,000·00
4 bonds U. S. 5-20 Coupon	4320	4 000 00
10 shares New London and Northern R. R	1100	1,850 00
5 shares Ætna Insurance Co. Stock	1000	
5 bonds St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R	5000	5,000·00
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon	540	500·00
	$62,422	$53,288·54

Interest on investments due and unpaid.		452·00
Interest accrued, not yet due		3,060·02
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value		4,323·26
Rents accrued	$604·16	
Office and Agency Furniture	3719·10	
Total Assets.		$901,687 11

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	20,738·34
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	14,504·80
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	7,937·37
Amount of all claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	8,257·27
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	366,632 05

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	539,676·41
Amount of premiums earned	432,790·51
Interest received from investments	53,432·40
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	2,245·00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	268,019 13
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	4,823·93
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	81,284·54
Amount of dividends declared during year	57,894 72
Amount of dividends paid	57,894 72
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	94,427·19
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	22,501·26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	25,304·24

Par Value.	Market Value.
$100.	$120.

EDMUND FREEMAN, President.

SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.

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